The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899. NO. 28

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00

Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00

Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 213z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—A case of smallpox is reported near Fort Littleton, Fulton county.

—Fourteen cases of smallpox in five families exist at New Florence.

—FOR SALE—A new muzzle loading rifle. Will be sold at a bargain. S. B. Neice.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. J. P. Wilson has been spending the past week among friends in Bedford county.

—The contract for the new library building at Alexandria will be awarded next Saturday.

—Mrs. Spangler is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stroup, in Bedford county.

—The grounds about the Huntingdon station are being sodded for the annual railroad inspection.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, of Alexandria, died of whooping cough last Friday morning.

—Rev. P. A. DeLong, of Allentown, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Reformed church at Huntingdon.

—Mrs. Nettie Houck and children, of Ardenheim, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields during the past week.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Misses Ida, Emma and Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, were guests of friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—Lyman Pincin, of McVeytown, a skilled mechanic, is setting the driers at the Empire works of the Keystone Sand company.

—Mrs. Joseph M. Hyssong, of Johnstown, a native of this county, died of pleurisy and pneumonia last Thursday. She was aged 38 years.

—The ladies of the U. B. church will sell oysters in their room at Hetrick's next Saturday evening. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment passed west through Mapleton Monday evening on their way home from the Dewey reception festivities.

—Perry White has bought the Hall farm at the mouth of Smith valley from Dr. Spangler and George Miller and intends moving thereto to-day.

—Preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

—New York and Ohio forbid the employment by railways and other common carriers of passengers, of persons known to be addicted to the use of intoxicants.

—Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The improvements being made about the station grounds at this place by the railroad company are of a substantial character and will add to the appearance of the town.

—Edward Smith and family, of Lewistown, were guests of L. M. Dell's family over Sunday. They were on their way to Osceola Mills where they expect to remain with friends for a few weeks.

—Mr. Keller, of Centre county, adjuster for the Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance company on Monday adjusted the loss on Jesse Quarry's barn and contents which were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult. The adjuster awarded Mr. Quarry $1050. The company is to be complimented on its prompt action in the matter.

—An entertainment will be held in the Mill Creek M. E. church, Saturday evening, October 14th. The kinetoscope will show life-like pictures and music will be furnished by a graphophone. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

—Warren McCahan, aged 30 years, a telegraph operator whose home was at Birmingham, died last Friday afternoon of consumption. The young man at one time worked at this place and had many friends in Mapleton. A wife and one child survive.

—Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, departed Monday for Philadelphia to attend the sessions of the state convention of the W. C. T. U. Before returning home she will visit her son, Wilbur, at Carlisle. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary.

—Ralph Norton, a little son of J. Z. Norton, of Newton Hamilton, fell off the river bridge at that place, a distance of twenty-seven feet, on the evening of the 23d ult. A scalp wound necessitating twelve stitches was the result of lighting on the rocks about the pier.

—The Tennis Construction company of which Edgar A. Tennis, of Thompsontown, this county, is president, has closed a contract with the Buffalo and Depew Electric Railway company to build a double track road between Buffalo and Depew.—*Port Royal Times.*

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, who have been spending the past month with friends in this vicinity, departed last Friday for their home in Indiana. Their son, Samuel, who has been making his home in this county for the past few years returned with them, and their daughter, Miss Alice, will remain here until the holidays.

—From a report of the patent office we notice that on Tuesday of last week a patent for a device for filling receptacles was granted to Prof. Alfred P. Silverthorn, of Ridley Park. Prof. Silverthorn is a Huntingdon county boy. We do not know anything of the workings of his device but we hope our friend may realize millions from his invention.

—James R. Mort, who a few weeks ago fell over an embankment at the Empire works of the Keystone Sand company, was found dead in an outhouse of the Mill Creek public school building last Saturday morning. Mr. Mort was subject to heart trouble. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive. He was a native of Franklin county and has resided at Mill Creek since 1888.

—A Sharpsville "write up," in the Sharon (Pa.) *Telegraph*, speaks as follows of a former Cassville boy: "It gives the *Telegraph* pleasure to record the success in business of energetic men who introduce into their establishments progressive methods and equipment. The shoe house of J. R. Henderson, located on Walnut street, is the handsomest store of its kind in this little city, so noted for its creditable appearing business places. The store is fitted up in fine style and stocked with the best assortment of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children to be found anywhere in the Shenango valley. This elegant line of goods contains the very best products of the most celebrated manufacturers from all parts of the country. The assortment includes in its variety all the correct styles for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, as well as a large and varied stock of the sturdier footwear, for workingmen's wood-sole shoes are kept in stock. A full line of rubbers, overshoes and slippers will always be found here. Mr. Henderson's trade is of a permanent character, the kind of trade that comes by giving people the best value for their money. In the rear of the store is a repairing department where shoes are neatly and quickly repaired. A noticeable feature of this department is a unique machine for putting iron heels on rubber footwear. At this store you get exactly what you want, and get what you pay for. That means satisfaction."

—Mrs. Emma S. Cree, of Braddock, formerly of Mapleton, was on September 25th united in marriage to Mr. Abner Myers, a prosperous farmer and dairyman, of Washington county. The ceremony was performed at Monongahela city. We extend congratulations.

—John A. Brumbaugh departed last Monday morning for East Pittsburg where he has secured a position with the Westinghouse Company. John is a capable and trustworthy man and will do his duty. Should he find the employment congenial we may lose him as a citizen.

—Tuesday night about seventy citizens of this community met at the home of Rev. R. S. Woodward each taking a supply of goods necessary to aid in spreading a repast. The evening was spent in a delightfully social manner and at a late hour they took sad leave of Rev. Woodward and family. It is not probable that all will again meet in this life. Rev. Woodward desires us to express his gratitude for the kindnesses shown him and his family since they have been residents of Mapleton.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward last Sunday evening preached a farewell sermon to his congregation at this place and tomorrow will move from Mapleton to his farm in Cromwell township from which place he will discharge the duties of the pastorate of the U. B. church at Orbisonia. The ITEM has but recently had occasion to speak of Rev. Woodward's good qualities as a preacher, pastor, neighbor and citizen. Many people regret his removal from this place and the best wishes of a host of friends go with him and his family.

—Barton Greenland died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Trough Creek valley last Friday morning. He was aged 63 years. All his life, excepting about ten years spent in Altoona, he lived in Trough Creek valley. He was the last male member of the old school Baptist church in that valley and the church was close to his heart. He is survived by his wife, three sons, four daughters, one brother and one sister. He was a good man and was held in high esteem. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved friends.

—The store of B. O'Connor & Sons was again entered Monday night by burglars and twenty-three pairs of shoes, three shirts, pair of drawers, nine pairs of hose and a quantity of tobacco and cigars stolen. Other articles may have been taken but at this writing have not been missed. An entrance was effected by battering out the panels of the door in the rear of the room. The goods missed are valued at from $60 to $75. It is a pity a dose of lead was not in waiting to give the thieves such a reception as they merited.

—Although September was not the heaviest freight month of the year on the middle division, nor yet as large as August, it was remarkable for the movement of loaded cars and for the rapidity with which the traffic was handled by the men of the division. In all there were 149,030 cars handled by the men of the division, passing Mifflin, the central point of the division. The movement for the month of August was 157,032, and these figures were lower than for the month of July. The majority of these cars were loaded and were run through as fast as possible. On Saturday there was a heavy movement past Mifflin, 6,001 cars being counted. Of this number there were 4,029 loaded cars. This figure was the largest movement of loaded cars moved in one day for years, if not in the history of the division.

Marriage Licenses.

Anton Barge and Lucy M. Weaver, both of Hopewell township.

George S. Conrad and Cora C. Beatty, both of Huntingdon.

Frank R. Oburn, Ennisville, and Jessie R. Stewart, McAlevy's Fort.

Herbert Fleck, Robertsdale, and Jennie Baith, Cole's Valley, Pa.

Millard L. Haffley, Belleville, Mifflin county, and Margaret R. Franks, Greenwood Furnace.

Beniah Thompson.

After battling with paralysis for some days, Beniah Thompson, the well-known veteran baggagemaster of the middle division, died at the Harrisburg hospital about 4.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was stricken September 20th at his rooms, No. 404 Market street, in that city, and was removed to the hospital. Mr. Thompson was born in Montgomery county fifty-three years ago and entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad September 1, 1869, as a passenger brakeman on the middle division. In April, 1876, he was promoted to baggagemaster, in which position he served until his last illness. He came west on way passenger in the morning and returned on Philadelphia mail in the evening. No man on the middle division was better known or more popular than Beniah Thompson, and the news of his death will be received with expressions of genuine regret. Mr. Thompson never married. He was a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Pennsylvania Relief department. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Deeds Entered for Record.

George Withington and wife to Peninah Myers, property in Shirleysburg. Consideration $325.

Andrew Smith to Jacob David, property in Union township. Consideration $500.

W. M. C. Craine et ux. to Laura Trimble, property in Birmingham. Consideration $600.

John M. Dale, receiver, to David W. Irvin, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $150.

M. Virginia Kuntzleman and husband to W. E. Eby, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2350.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain' Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessityin this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. NICKLE, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The experiment of sprinkling railroad tracks with crude petroleum in order to keep down the dust has not proved an altogether glittering success. This was not due to the fact that the oil would not lay the dust and keep it laid securely, but because the oil was a constant menace to the safety of travel. Sections of track on some of the seashore lines that tried the experiment were set on fire in the most mysterious manner. The management knew that the presence of the oil would account for the extent of the fires after once started, but they could not discover the origin of so many. It was thought that revengeful tramps were at the bottom of it, but finally it was ascertained that live sparks from a locomotive would do the trick as quickly as would a lighted match. Experiment proved this to be true, and the oil plan is being abandoned by some railroads.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Glory of the Navy—Naval Heroes Deserve Full Measure of Praise—Useful Lessons Drawn From Their Bravery and Devotion.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a time when the whole nation is stirred with patriotic emotion at the return of Admiral George Dewey and his gallant men on the cruiser Olympia and the magnificent reception accorded to them, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in his sermon, preaching to a vast audience, appropriately recalls for devout and patriotic purposes some of the great naval deeds of olden and more recent times. Text, James iii., 4, "Behold also the ships."

If this exclamation was appropriate about 1872 years ago, when it was written concerning the crude fishing smacks that sailed Lake Galilee, how much more appropriate in an age which has launched from the drydocks for purposes of peace the Oceanic of the White Star line, the Lucania of the Cunard line, the St. Louis of the American line, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd line, the Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, and in an age which for purposes of war has launched the screw sloops like the Idaho, the Shenandoah, the Ossipee, and our ironclads like the Kalamazoo, the Roanoke and the Dunderberg, and those which have already been buried in the deep, like the Monitor, the Housatonic and the Weehawken, the tempests ever since sounding a volley over their watery sepulchers, and the Oregon, and the Brooklyn, and the Texas, and the Olympia, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, the New York, the Marietta of the last war, and the scarred veterans of war shipping, like the Constitution or the Alliance or the Constellation, that have swung into the naval yards to spend their last days, their decks now all silent of the feet that trod them, their rigging all silent of the hands that clung to them, their portholes silent of the brazen throats that once thundered out of them.

Full justice has been done to the men who at different times fought on the land, but not enough has been said of those who on ship's deck dared and suffered all things. Lord God of the rivers and the sea, help me in this sermon! So, ye admirals, commanders, captains, pilots, gunners, boatswains, sailmakers, surgeons, stokers, messmates and seamen of all names, to use your own parlance, we might as well get under way and stand out to sea. Let all landlubbers go ashore. Full speed now! Four bells!

It looks picturesque and beautiful to see a war vessel going out through the Narrows, sailors in new rig singing,

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,

the colors gracefully dipping to passing ships, the decks immaculately clean and the guns at quarantine firing a parting salute. But the poetry is all gone out of that ship as it comes out of that engagement, its decks red with human blood, wheelhouse gone, the cabins a pile of shattered mirrors and destroyed furniture, steering wheel broken, smokestack crushed, a hundred pound Whitworth rifle shot having left its mark from port to starboard, the shrouds rent away, ladders splintered and decks plowed up and smoke blackened and scalded corpses lying among those who are gasping their last gasp far away from home and kindred, whom they love as much as we love wife and parents and children.

While we are heartily greeting and banqueting the sailor patriots just now returned we must not forget the veterans of the navy now in marine hospitals or spending their old days in their own or their children's homesteads. Oh, ye veterans, I charge you bear up under the aches and weaknesses that you still carry from the wartimes. You are not as stalwart as you would have been but for that nervous strain and for that terrific exposure. Let every ache and pain, instead of depressing, remind you of your fidelity. The sinking of the Weehawken off Morris Island, December 6, 1863, was a mystery. She was not under fire. The sea was rough. But Admiral Dahlgren from the deck of the flag steamer Philadelphia saw her gradually sinking and finally she struck the ground, but the flag still floated above the wave in the sight of the shipping. It was afterward found that she sank from weakness through injuries in previous service. Her plates had been knocked loose in previous times. So you have in nerve and muscle and bone and dimmed eyesight and difficult hearing and shortness of breath many intimations that you are gradually going down. It is the service of many years ago that is telling on you. Be of good cheer. We owe you just as much as though your lifeblood had gurgled through the scuppers of the ship in the Red river expedition or as though you had gone down with the Melville off Hatteras. Only keep your flag flying, as did the illustrious Weehawken. Good cheer, my boys!

Sometimes off the coast of England the royal family have inspected the British navy, manœuvered before them for that purpose. In the Baltic sea the czar and czarina have reviewed the Russian navy. To bring before the American people the debt they owe to the navy I go out with you on the Atlantic ocean, where there is plenty of room, and in imagination review the war shipping of our four great conflicts—1776, 1812, 1865 and 1898. Swing into line all ye frigates, ironclads, fire rafts, gunboats and men-of-war! There they come, all sail set and all furnaces in full blast, sheaves of crystal tossing from their cutting prows. That is the Delaware, an old Revolutionary craft, commanded by Commodore Decatur. Yonder goes the Constitution, Commodore Hull commanding. There is the Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Lawrence, whose dying words were, "Don't give up the ship," and the Niagara of 1812, commanded by Commodore Perry, who wrote on the back of an old letter, resting on his navy cap, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Yonder is the flagship Wabash. Admiral Dupont commanding; yonder, the flagship Minnesota, Admiral Goldsborough commanding; yonder, the flagship Philadelphia, Admiral Dahlgren commanding; yonder, the flagship San Jacinto, Admiral Bailey commanding; yonder, the flagship Black Hawk, Admiral Porter commanding, yonder, the flag steamer Benton, Admiral Foote commanding; yonder, the flagship Hardford, David G. Farragut commanding; yonder, the Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Schley commanding; yonder, the Olympia, Admiral Dewey commanding; yonder the Oregon, Captain Clark commanding; yonder, the Texas, Captain Philip commanding; yonder, the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding; yonder, the Iowa, Captain Robley D. Evans commanding.

All those of you who were in the naval service during the war of 1865 are now in the afternoon or evening of life. With some of you it is 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 6 o'clock, and it will soon be sundown. If you were of age when the war broke out, you are now at least 60. Many of you have passed into the seventies. While in our Cuban war there were more Christian commanders on sea and land than in any previous conflict, I would revive in your minds the fact that at least two great admirals of the civil war were Christians, Foote and Farragut. Had the Christian religion been a cowardly thing they would have had nothing to do with it. In its faith they lived and died. In Brooklyn navy yard Admiral Foote held prayer meetings and conducted a revival on the receiving ship North Carolina and on Sabbaths, far out at sea, followed the chaplain with religious exhortation. In early life, aboard the sloop-of-war Natchez, impressed by the words of a Christian sailor, he gave his spare time for two weeks to the Bible, and at the end of that declared openly, "Henceforth, under all circumstances, I will act for God." His last words while dying at the Astor House, New York, were: "I thank God for all His goodness to me. He has been very good to me." When he entered heaven, he did not have to run a blockade, for it was amid the cheers of a great welcome. The other Christian admiral will be honored on earth until the days when the fires from above shall lick up the waters from beneath and there shall be no more sea.

Oh, while old ocean's breast
Bears a white sail
And God's soft stars to rest
Guide through the gale,
Men will him ne'er forget,
Old heart of oak—
Farragut, Farragut—
Thunderbolt stroke!

According to his own statement, Farragut was very loose in his morals in early manhood and practiced all kinds of sin. One day he was called into the cabin of his father, who was a shipmaster. His father said, "David, what are you going to be anyhow?" He answered, "I am going to follow the sea." "Follow the sea," said the father, "and be kicked about the world and die in a foreign hospital?" "No," said David; "I am going to command like you." "No," said the father, "a boy of your habits will never command anything." And his father burst into tears and left the cabin. From that day David Farragut started on a new life.

Captain Pennington, an honored elder of my Brooklyn church, was with him in most of his battles and had his intimate friendship, and he confirmed, what I had heard elsewhere, that Farragut was good and Christian. In every great crisis of life he asked and obtained the Divine direction. When in Mobile bay the monitor Tecumseh sank from a torpedo and the great warship Brooklyn, that was to lead the squadron, turned back, he said he was at a loss to know whether to advance or retreat, and he says: "I prayed 'O God, who created man and gave him reason, direct me what to do. Shall I go on?' And a voice commanded me, 'Go on,' and I went on." Was there ever a more touching Christian letter than that which he wrote to his wife from his flagship Hartford? "My dearest wife, I write and leave this letter for you. I am going into Mobile bay in the morning if God is my leader, and I hope He is, and in Him I place my trust. If He thinks it is the proper place for me to die, I am ready to submit to His will in that as all other things. God bless and preserve you, my darling, and my dear boy, if anything should happen to me. May His blessings rest upon you and your dear mother."

Cheerful to the end, he said on board the Tallapoosa in the last voyage he ever took, "It would be well if I died now in harness." The sublime Episcopal service for the dead was never more appropriately rendered than over his casket, and well did all the forts of New York harbor thunder as his body was brought to the wharf, and well did the minute guns sound and the bells toll as in a procession having in its ranks the President of the United States and his cabinet and the mighty men of land and sea the old admiral was carried, amid hundreds of thousands of uncovered heads on Broadway, and laid on his pillow of dust in beautiful Woodlawn, September 30, amid the pomp of our autumnal forests.

We hail with thanks the new generation of naval heroes, those of the year 1898. We are too near their marvelous deeds to fully appreciate them. A century from now poetry and sculpture and painting and history will do them better justice than we can do them now. A defeat at Manila would have been an infinite disaster. Foreign nations not over-fond of our American institutions would have joined the other side, and the war so many months past would have been raging still, and perhaps a hundred thousand graves would have opened to take down our slain soldiers and sailors. It took this country three years to get over the disaster at Bull Run at the opening of the civil war. How many years it would have required to recover from a defeat at Manila in the opening of the Spanish war I cannot say. God averted the calamity by giving triumph to our navy under Admiral Dewey, whose coming up through the Narrows of New York harbor day before yesterday was greeted by the nation whose welcoming cheers will not cease to resound until to-morrow, and next day in the capital of the nation the jeweled sword voted by Congress shall be presented amid booming cannonade and embannered hosts, and our autumnal nights shall become a conflagration of splendor, but the tramp of these processions and the flash of that sword and the buzza of that greeting and the roar of those guns and the illumination of those nights will be seen and heard as long as a page of American history remains inviolate.

Especially let the country boys of America join in these greetings to the returned heroes of Manila. It is their work. The chief character in all the scene is the once country lad, George Dewey. Let the Vermonters come down and find him older, but the same modest, unassuming, almost bashful person that they went to school with and with whom they sported on the playground. The honors of all the world cannot spoil him. A few weeks ago at a banquet in England some of the titled noblemen were affronted because our American minister plenipotentiary associated the name of Dewey with that of Lord Nelson. As well might we be affronted because the name of Nelson is associated with that of our most renowned admiral. The one man in all the coming ages will stand as high as the other. So this day sympathizing with all the festivities and celebrations of the past week and with all the festivities and celebrations to come this week, let us anew thank God and those heroes of the American navy who have done such great things for our beloved land. Come aboard the old ship Zion, ye sailors and soldiers, whether still in the active service or honorably discharged and at home having resumed citizenship. And ye men of the past, your last battle on the seas fought, take from me, in God's name, salutation and good cheer. For the few remaining fights with sin and deaths and hell make ready. Strip your vessel for the fray. Hang the sheet chains over the side. Send down the topgallant masts. Barricade the wheel. Rig in the flying jib boom. Steer straight for the shining shore, and hear the shout of the great Commander of earth and heaven as He cries from the shrouds, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life which is in the midst of the paradise of God." Hosanna! Hosanna!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 8.

Subject: Haman's Plot Against the Jews, Esther iii., 1-2—Golden Text: Rom. viii., 31—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

CONNECTING LINKS. In lesson twelve of last quarter we left the people at Jerusalem still at work on the temple. "When it was finished there came a pause of nearly sixty years in the history of the Jews. During this time the Medo-Persian empire became larger than any previous kingdom in the world, so that its ruler was surrounded with splendor and wealth almost beyond imagination. Its ambition was to conquer Greece, and extend its sway over the known world. This empire in its whole extent, from India to Ethiopia, must have contained a population of at least 100,000,000." When Cyrus was king, and his edict was issued to the Jews, fifty thousand returned to Jerusalem; these rebuilt the temple, and were planting the renewed kingdom of God again in Palestine. But there were large numbers still remaining in the lands of their captivity. These were engaged in business, had homes, and must have attained considerable wealth. It was those Jews who were scattered throughout the Medo-Persian empire whose lives were in danger at the time of our lesson, though if Haman's plot had been carried out he would most likely have sought to destroy even these at Jerusalem.

1. "Ahasuerus." A royal title common to several Medo-Persian kings. This was Xerxes the son of Darius Hystaspes. Xerxes is the shortened word for Ahasuerus. "Haman." The kings of the Amelekites were called Agag. It is likely that Haman was the descendant of that Agag spared by Saul but destroyed by Samuel, and on the ground might have a hatred for the Jews. "Advanced him." Made him his prime minister and put all the officers of state under his direction. Such a distinction in seats was counted of vast importance in the formal court of Persia.

2. "King's servants reverenced him." These were a higher class of officers than porters, who were in attendance at the gate to receive the commands of the king. Most probably the homage required by Haman was idolatrous. "Gave him divine honors," as to a deity, for such were given to the kings of Persia, and might be to their favorites, "the king had so commanded him." To bow the knee and give reverence to all great persons was a common respect due to them, and there needed not a particular command from the king. There was therefore more implied in the reverence commanded than what proceeded from a mere civil respect.

4. "They told Haman." They desired to know whether he and the Jews would be allowed to observe their singular customs. "He had told them that he was a Jew." This proves that he vindicated himself on the ground of his religion, and it implies that he expected the king would admit this plea, which favors the supposition that Persian kings used to excuse their Jewish servants from such obeisance as they could not conscientiously render.

5. "Then was Haman full of wrath." It made his proud spirit rage and fret and boil within him. He was a man of a weak and vainglorious mind and intoxicated with prosperity.

6. "He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone." It is a penal in this court not to worship Haman, as it was in Nebuchadnezzar's not to worship the golden image; but his single life is nothing toward satisfaction. Thousands of innocent and valuable lives must be sacrificed too. Here in appear Haman's intolerable pride and unsettled cruelty and the ancient hatred of an Amalekite to the Israel of God. Nero's barbarous wish was his that they had all but one neck.

7. "They cast Pur." They cast lots to find which of the twelve months would be the most favorable for the execution of Haman's design, and the month Adar was taken—the last month of their year—the same as our February. Then the lot was cast for the date, and the thirteenth day was chosen. It was the first month of the year when Haman began to cast lots, and the time for the execution of the Jews was delayed until the last month, which plainly shows that though "the lot be cast into the lap, yet the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord." Prov. 16:33. A year intervened between the design and its execution, which gave time for Mordecai to acquaint Queen Esther with it, and for her to intercede with the king and thereby prevent the conspiracy.

8. "A certain people." In his eyes mean and contemptible, not worthy to be named. "Scattered abroad and dispersed....in all the provinces." Who therefore, if tolerated, may poison all thy subjects with their principles. "Their laws are diverse from all people." Such they certainly were, for they worshiped the true God according to His own laws; and this was not done by any other people then on the face of the earth. One great purpose of many of their rites and customs was to keep the Jews separate from the heathen. "It is not for the king's profit." A pretense of interest in the king's prosperity and authority. He would represent the Jews as fugitives and vagabonds, disaffected to the government and likely to stir up rebellion. He will offer his advice and service to bring about the destruction of these people.

9. "Let it be written." By this he would throw all the odium off himself and put it on the king and his counselors; for he wished the thing to pass into a law in which he could have but a small share of the blame. "I will pay ten thousand talents of silver." He bids high for leave to destroy all of them. This shows how he was bent on the destruction of the Jews, but undoubtedly Haman expected to get that sum and much more by seizing on all their goods. He had said before that it was not for the king's profit to spare the Jews; but here he is obliged to acknowledge that there will be a loss to the revenue.

10. "The king took his ring....gave it unto Haman." Without any examination into the condition of the people he consented to their destruction. By the delivery of his signet ring he delegated to Haman the power of life and death.

11. "The silver is given to thee....the people also." If the people were a detriment to the nation, as Haman had said, then it would be worth something to the king to have them destroyed; and if Haman would undertake the business he should be rewarded in the same measure that he offered to enrich the king. Blind was the king to see in this no personal scheme against the Jews. "Do with them as it seemeth good." What inhumanity was this—to give so many people unheard to death to please a favorite! We see in the exaltation of Haman, and in his subsequent fall, that God sometimes permits men to arrive at the highest degree of honor and power, but that He soon brings them low and exposes them to shame and misery. Here is seen also the sin and folly of Ahasuerus in giving credit too easily to Haman's suggestion against the Jews, which well-nigh led many millions of innocent persons to perish.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Oats Grown After Cowpeas.

On poor soil it has been shown that where cowpeas were grown and the vines turned under, the yield of oats was ten bushels per acre greater than where this crop followed German millet plowed under as a fertilizer. The same series of tests was made at the Alabama station and showed that oats on cowpea stubble produced higher yields than where the vines were turned under. This the station thinks was probably due to the fact that the vines were not properly buried and consequently the stubble afforded a better seed bed.

The Top of the Pail.

There is an old saying among dairymen that the cow's profits are at the top of the pail. When feeding this should never be forgotten, and the dairyman should make it his business to see that the feed is of such a character that will allow the cow to put plenty of "top" to her milk.

For an ordinary dairy cow a ration of twelve pounds of clover hay, twenty pounds of corn silage, four pounds of corn meal, four pounds of wheat bran, and four pounds of gluten meal will assist the animal greatly in accomplishing the feat. It might also be well to bear in mind that a thoroughbred will greatly assist the milk in getting the "top."

Cutting the Chickens' Wings.

If a person cares to, it is possible to cut the wings when the chickens are young so that their flying ability will be effectually impaired for all time. This will often prove to be a great advantage, especially with fowls of the Leghorn, Hamburg and Minorca breeds. This is not difficult or painful to the chick, if done at the right time, and consists simply in cutting the wing at the last joint; the portion cut off is but a trifle when the chick is young, but when it is developed it makes quite a material difference in its wing power, so much so that it is a comparatively small matter to confine them, and so far as practicability is concerned, it does not impair their useful qualities in the least. If the work is done when the chicken is about ten or twelve days old, it is scarcely painful, and the chick soon recovers its usual activity.

Entrances to Fields.

In all country road making there is usually much plowing up of roadsides and scraping of the soil into the middle of the highway to make a good road bed. Most of this work is worse than useless, though there are places where the open ditch beside the road operates as a drain and thus does some good. But in any case the farmer who owns land adjoining the road should insist that if the ditch is needed the highway overseer must bridge the open ditch so that it will not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Out of those fields he will each year draw many loads of produce, and into them as many of manure. To have a good entrance to his fields is therefore the most important part of road making for him. Yet after the road tax is worked out it is often found that a high but very narrow roadbed has been made in the centre of the highway, and a ditch between it and the gate that he uses to enter his fields. The only way for the farmer then to do is to make at his own expense a culvert for water to pass through, and cover it nearly as high as the roadbed. It will make a bad place to turn if the roadbed is narrow as well as high.

When a farmer has a few such experiences he will probably come to the conclusion that working out his tax under the average path master is about the dearest possible way to keep roads in good condition, even though he does not have to pay out any money. The time is coming when deep underdrains beside the roadbed will make only a very slight rise in the centre necessary to insure a good track. The deep drain should be connected at frequent intervals with the loose stone or underdrain under the roadbed itself. This will keep the road always dry, and it will make it easy to turn out without breaking down or overturning an overloaded wagon. Then with a wide gate, so as to avoid danger of hitting either side when a loaded wagon goes through, there will be fewer losses by breakage of wheels, axles or gate posts, and the farmer will have the benefits of the good road as much as those who merely drive on its roadbed.—American Cultivator.

Winter Feeding and Roup.

During winter in the morning I feed a warm mash composed of one scoopful of oats and corn, ground together, to twice the quantity of bran, about one-half a scoopful of cut clover, a small handful of oil meal and what table scraps or boiled potato parings I happen to have. I mix the above with warm or scalding water and let it cool until just warm, when I feed it. If a little green bone be added, say an ounce to each hen three times a week, it would help it out greatly. Do not feed any more of this mash than they will eat up clean. About 10 o'clock I scatter oats, also wheat—when I have it—in the litter on the floor of the scratching shed. This keeps them busy until noon when I feed any kind of green stuff that I have, such as cabbage leaves or potato parings. It is well to give a little chopped onion once in a while. About 2 o'clock I feed them their corn in the scratching shed, and they will find all of this by 4 o'clock when I give them all the boiled oats they will eat. I find that by feeding the corn in the scratching shed the fowls are much more active in the morning than when they are fed on the bare floor and not compelled to exercise. If your chicken houses are not made with the open scratching sheds attached, try and arrange some place that will answer the purpose, and you will be repaid in the number of eggs you will get, also in the good health of your fowls.

If your fowls are affected with roup I can recommend the following treatment as an infallible remedy: Go to your druggist and purchase five or ten cents worth of peroxide of hydrogen. If the affected bird's nostrils are stopped up, clean them out, and with a small syringe inject some of the hydrogen into them; also swab the throat with a feather saturated with the hydrogen. Then take a small cloth wet in the hydrogen and bathe the head. Repeat this treatment two or three times daily until the the fowl is cured, which it will be in two or three days, except in cases of long standing. I have cured chickens that had the roup so badly that their tongues were swollen so that they were forced to hold their beaks open.—A. B. in the Agricultural Epitomist.

Effect of Good Stabling.

In a perfect stable with all the conditions just right, about 18 pounds of good mixed hay a day will be used by a 1000-pound cow to simply exist, writes J. S. Woodward in Hoards' Dairyman. If no food is given beyond this, no production of milk can take place except at the expense of the cow's condition. Dr. Lehman made some very instructive experiments in which a flood of light is thrown on this question of feeding cows. He shows that the same cow that was kept in the pink of condition on 18 pounds of dry matter in hay, ate all the way up to 25 pounds as she was placed in less favored conditions. That when turned out for a couple of hours each day, as cows are usually treated, she ate 21 pounds with no gain of milk production. He then continued to show the cost of milk production in food beyond this point.

His experiments were very instructive, showing that when eating 25 pounds dry matter in a cold stable no milk resulted, and the same when eating 18 to 21 pounds under more favorable conditions, so that in each case, the food eaten was entirely wasted so far as production of milk was concerned. That when eating 25 pounds of dry matter, under ordinary conditions, 11 pounds of milk was made at an expense of 2.27 pounds of dry matter for each pound.

But as the ration was increased for each two pounds of dry matter, the increase of milk was about 5.6, and at a gradual reduction in the amount of dry matter to produce a pound of milk.

The conclusions of the above turns a bright light on one grave mistake often made, that of deficient feeding.

A bright, clear headed man will look into this question, and will see that the milk costing the least is produced when the cow is fed an abundant ration, properly balanced. We have often heard farmers remark concerning a neighbor who was a liberal feeder: "Yes, I know he gets lots of milk, but it costs him all it is worth in feeding."

By the above it will be seen that it took just about half the food to produce a pound of milk when the cow was fed 32 pounds of dry matter that it did when she was fed 25 pounds, conditions being the same. Many feed their cows only about enough to maintain life. They get but little milk, and what they get costs high.

Chicken Chat.

Bran keeps the chicks in good condition.

Fumigate and whitewash the hen house at least twice a year.

A good plan is to divide the runway into halves and cultivate one section every year.

If any of the fowls acquire a habit of feather eating, separate them before the vice spreads.

A good hen should lay from 150 to 175 eggs a year. Cull out those which will not do that well.

Unless the ground is light and mellow in the chicken run, a dust bath should be provided in summer.

Watch that grit box and see that it is always well filled. Many of the so-called cases of cholera came from this one neglect.

There is no better location for a poultry yard than the orchard. Many a stray worm or bug which might damage the trees furnishes food for the fowls.

If you have a crop of millet use some for your scratching shed this winter. The hens are fond of the seed, and get the exercise they require while searching for it.

MILLIONS HONORED THE NATION'S HERO.

New York City's Reception to Admiral Dewey the Greatest Popular Demonstration of the Century to a Living American.

GREAT MARINE PAGEANT

River Parade in Honor of the Admiral's Return a Most Magnificent Scene—Wild Enthusiasm Prevailed.

BRILLIANT LAND PARADE.

Over Thirty-Five Thousand Soldiers Marched Through a Human Wall Seven Miles Long.

Mayor Van Wyck Presented the Freedom of New York City to Admiral Dewey—Hero's Modest Reply to the Mayor's Speech—Over a Thousand Ships Were in the Naval Parade Which the Admiral Reviewed at Grant's Tomb—The Land Pageant the Greatest Ever Held in New York City—Three Millions of People Cheered the Soldiers and Sailors—Dewey is Presented With a Loving Cup—School Children Pay Homage to the Admiral—Scene Near the Reviewing Stand—Olympia's Crew Feted.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—In the van of the most magnificent marine pageant that ever swept the waters of an American harbor, Admiral George Dewey steamed Friday in his renowned Olympia, while millions of his countrymen lined the historic shores and cheered until their throats were sore for the sailor man from Vermont. New York City has never witnessed before anything approaching this wonderful, remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's Tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic Squadron last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor who, in a single morning destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 people viewed the pageant from ashore, and that a quarter of a million were afloat.

LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

For a marine show there could not have been finer weather. The day dawned bright, and a brisk breeze blew all day long. Clouds scurried over the sky, and one of these brought a slight shower, just after the parade started, and as Admiral Dewey's flagship swept up past the Battery a brilliant rainbow spanned the North River from shore to shore. Thousands saw the refulgent spectacle in the sky, declared it was "Dewey luck," and rejoiced that the Admiral was sailing to the great review literally beneath a rainbow of promise.

Two o'clock was the time set for the start, but by eleven the great fleet of excursion boats had dropped away from North and East River piers, and were collected around the grim warships that rode at anchor off Tompkinsville. Aboard the Olympia it had been a busy morning. Quite early the city representatives, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, journeyed to Tompkinsville on the Sandy Hook, and the official call was made on the Admiral.

Mayor Van Wyck stepped aboard the war vessel just as six bells were sounding. It was 11 o'clock. The Admiral grasped the Mayor's hand with both of his. After leaving the quarter deck the party, reinforced by Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby, Ensign Caldwell and other officers of the Olympia, went to the Admiral's cabin.

The Admiral nervously twisted a handkerchief in his hand as the Mayor spoke:

"Admiral Dewey, with pleasure, and by direction of the city of New York, I meet you at her magnificent gateway, to extend to you, in her name and of her million visitors, leading citizens of forty-five States, representing almost every hamlet in the nation, a most cordial welcome, congratulating you upon being restored to family and home.

dened by your safe return from the most remarkable voyage of history, so far-reaching in its results that the clearest mind cannot yet penetrate to their end. It has already softened the voices of other nations in speaking of ours; changed permanently the map of the world; enlarged the field of American pride and completed the circle of empire in its westward course. Your courage, skill and wisdom, exhibited in a single naval engagement of a few hours, brought victory to your country's arms, and then you dealt with your country's new relations to the world with the judgment of a trained diplomat.

"By common consent you have been declared warrior and statesman, one who wears the military uniform until the enemy surrenders, and then dons the habit of the diplomat. The greatest reception awaits you that was ever tendered military or civil hero. Such an outpouring of the people was never dreamed of before. Never has the heart of America turned with such perfect accord and trusting confidence to one of her sons as it does to you. I place at your disposal the freedom and unlimited hospitality of the city of New York."

The Admiral replied to the Mayor:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: Of course it would be needless for me to attempt to make a speech, but my heart appreciates all that you have said. How it is that you have overrated my work so much I cannot understand. It is beyond anything I can conceive of why there should be such an uprising of the country. I simply did what any other naval officer in the service would have done, I believe."

After the Mayor had been aboard the flagship about twenty minutes he and his party, with Admiral Dewey, took the Admiral's launch and steamed over to the Sandy Hook. The Admiral boarded the Sandy Hook at 11.20 a. m., and when he returned to the flagship the great fleet of excursion boats let their sirens and steam whistles loose.

Immediately after Admiral Dewey returned from the Sandy Hook, the wigwagger on the bridge signaled the fleet to prepare to get under way. An old quartermaster hurried a small dark roll of bunting to the main, hand over fist. It hung there while the bugle sounded the call to quarters, and the marines mustered aft. Then, just as the signal to weigh anchor was given, a pull on the halyards opened the roll and spread the four-starred flag, which Farragut flew as he ran the fort in New Orleans. It was the flag which was presented to Admiral Dewey. As it broke, sailors at their station and the marines on the quarter deck, greeted it with enthusiastic cheering.

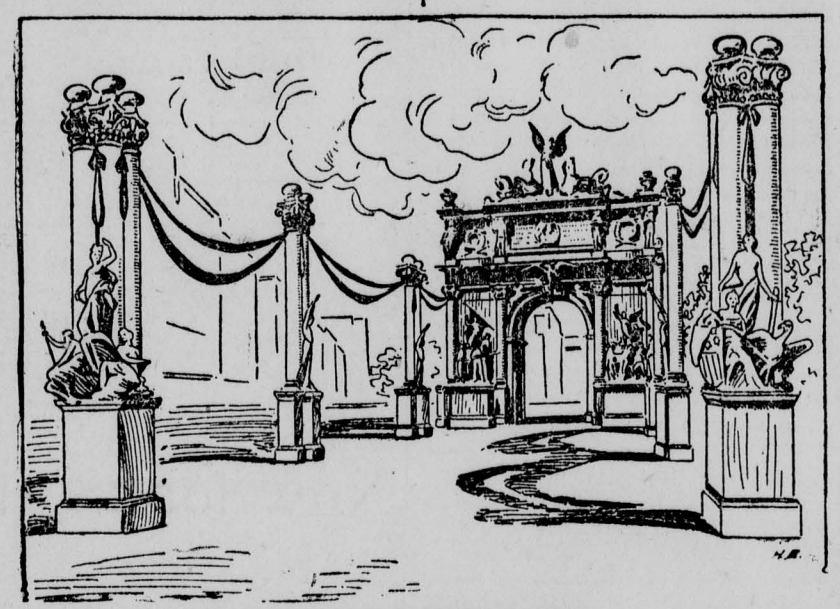
This was the order of the leading vessels in the parade:

Police boat Patrol.
Fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck.
Olympia, protected cruiser, flagship of Admiral Dewey.
Sandy Hook, carrying the Mayor and other city officials.
New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sampson.
Indiana, battleship, first-class.
Massachusetts, battleship, first-class.
Texas, battleship, second-class.
Brooklyn, armored cruiser.
Torpedo boats Porter and Dupont.
Marietta, gunboat.
Lancaster, gunnery ship, full rigged.
Scorpion, auxiliary cruiser.
Chicago, protected cruiser, flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison.
The torpedo boats Ericsson, Winslow and Cushing.
Revenue cutters Manning, Algonquin Gresham, Windom and Onondaga.
Transports Sedgwick, McPherson and McClellan; Missouri, hospital ship.
Steamer Monmouth flying flag of the State of New York and having on board representatives of the Naval Militia of New York. The Monmouth was followed by other vessels of the Naval Militia.
General Slocum and Glen Island having on board the General Committee of Citizens.

After this came the yachts, then the merchant vessels and last the smaller craft. It is estimated that there were over a thousand ships in the parade.

The ships slowly sailed up the Hudson, the entire fleet being grouped in a most picturesque position. Both shores were lined with dense masses of people, and saluting batteries were on nearly every wharf end. Steam whistles added to the din, but above all came the tremendous crashing music of the cheers. Admiral Dewey never left his place on the bridge, but paced slowly across and back, raising his hat as the cannon boomed in his honor. As the tomb of General Grant, on Riverside Drive, was reached the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the warrior with a national salute of twenty-one roaring guns.

The fleet then anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed past, all so burdened with humanity that they looked as if they would "turn turtle" before they got back to their piers. Toward the end the parade became disorganized, and it took hours for the heterogenous flotilla to get by. There was a dazzling illumination at night of the harbor, the city and the shores of the Hudson, the East River and New York Bay. The illumination was carried out on a scale which, it is said, had never previously been attempted in this country.



THE DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Friday so he conquered ashore on Saturday. The land pageant overtopped even the colossal welcome when Admiral Dewey on the day before steamed up the harbor and anchored off Riverside.

An Admiral first in the hearts of his countrymen, three millions of cheering citizens, a city decked in color from end to end, a long parade of fighting men—brave characters in the army, the navy and the volunteers—to do the hero honor, a historic review at the splendid arch erected in honor of the guest of the city and the idol of the day—these were the distinguishing features of the closing chapter of this the greatest popular demonstration of the century to a living American. It was a wonderful day in many senses of the word.

The Admiral's day began with "colors." That is to say, he was up with the sun. His old habit of being at places sooner than he is looked for continued to arouse comment. He was at the Battery ahead of time. Escorted by Squadron A he arrived at the City Hall, where he was expected at nine o'clock, just twenty minutes ahead of time. Here he received the city's five thousand dollar gold loving cup.

At the cup presentation, at which Mayor Van Wyck made a dignified and impressive speech, the Admiral's modesty again came prominently to notice. He accepted the cup in a voice that shook with emotion, and turning to his Manila captains—Wildes, Coghlan, Dyer, Lamberton, Walker and Wood—who were grouped about him, said with a wave of his hand:

"These are the men that did it. Without them I could not have done what I did."

A few moments after the Admiral's party had left the City Hall over two thousand school children marched in front of the reviewing stand in a column of fours, all dressed in patriotic colors and all carrying flags. They had come too late, but they were not to be deprived of an opportunity to sing their welcoming songs. They climbed into the big empty stands and for twenty minutes filled the air with melody.

When the Admiral had received the loving cup he was escorted to the foot of Warren street, where the steamer Sandy Hook was waiting to carry him and his party to the starting point of the parade, near Grant's Tomb. Upon Admiral Dewey's arrival at Grant's Tomb there was a blare of trumpets, and in a moment a hundred bands were playing "Hail to the Chief," but so tremendous was the cheering that only once in a while could the air be defined.

It was exactly 11.20 o'clock when the grand parade started. At its head marched a battalion of 250 sailors and marines from the Olympia. In the rear of their column they carried along one of the rapid-fire guns from the fighting tops of one mast. It was dragged by twenty-four sailors, after the manner of the old volunteer fire brigade. Then came in the line the blue-clad jackies that fought at Santiago and following them the warriors of the shore from East and West, North and South.

More than thirty-five thousand men were in the procession. Fifteen States sent their sturdy sons to meet the great Admiral, and the Governors of a dozen of these led their men. It was a grand sight at any point, and the unarmed veterans that brought up the rear received almost as much of an ovation as did the fighting sailors at the head of the line.

The Admiral's progress from the tomb of Grant to the reviewing stand was literally one of glorious triumph. He rode near the head of the procession with Mayor Van Wyck. The cheers with which he was greeted made him ride bareheaded most of the way. He was visibly affected. Now and then his lips twitched convulsively and occasionally he wiped his eyes.

Behind Dewey in carriages came his fighting captains of May 1, 1898, and then his staff. After them came Rear-Admiral Sampson and his staff, the captains of the North Atlantic Squadron. Then Rear-Admiral Howison and his staff, followed by a general collection of guests, among whom were Major-General Miles and Rear-Admiral Schley.

To Rear-Admiral Sampson, who looked ill and careworn, a warm reception was given, but the ovation tendered to Rear-Admiral Schley was continuous, warm and hearty.

Just before the procession turned into Fifth avenue and along the green-terraced edge of Central Park was the wonderful memorial. On a stand fully 250 feet long letters of living color read: "Welcome Dewey," and close alongside was a national banner wonderfully wrought. It was all made up of pupils of the public schools, so attired and grouped that the letters of the welcome inscription were perfect and the stripes, stars and field of the banner swayed like a grand ensign in a homeward breeze. To this living picture the Admiral bowed again and again, and his eyes glistened when the child voices blended in sweet harmony and welcomed the nation's guests with a beautiful rendition of "See The Conquering Hero Comes!"

The reviewing stand was a thing of beauty, for besides the lavish decorations of bunting nature's fairest domain had been invaded and despoiled of 20,000 bride roses that the nation's most famous man might receive fitting incense as he reviewed the marching men.

The day was full of incident and every incident was pregnant with honors for Dewey. After he had ridden for five miles at the head of the greatest land parade New York City has ever seen and had stood for hours watching the brilliant procession of soldiers and sailors until the last man had passed beneath the Arch of Triumph he turned to Mayor Van Wyck and said:

"This is too much for one man. My people are giving me more honor than I deserve."

He was dazed at the magnitude of the celebration in his honor. The naval parade had prepared him to expect a grand demonstration, but this reception on shore, when all the city folk and visitors could get close enough to him to see every expression of his face and hear his voice and feed their enthusiasm on this very nearness to their hero, went far to surpass the wildest ideas he had formed of what the country had in store for him.

At night the jolly tars from the Olympia and their brethren from the other ships were petted by society, for the smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria was a huge success and the sturdy guests were entertained in a way that will never be forgotten by any of them.

The sailors of the Olympia who fought at Manila received the medals of honor voted to them by Congress for their valor in time to wear for the land parade. The presentation was made by Captain Lamberton, Admiral Dewey looking on. Very simple was the ceremony, the men stepping from the ranks as their names were called and receiving from the hands of their commander the highly prized bits of bronze which Congress has awarded to them for their conduct during the fight.

WRECK OF THE SCOTSMAN.

Crew Became Drunk and Looted Passengers' Baggage.

RIMOUSKI, Quebec (Special).—The steamer Montfort, carrying 249 of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Scotsman, of the Dominion Line, arrived here and reported that fifteen passengers were drowned. The wreck occurred at Change Island. The steamer Monterey took off nine steerage passengers and forty-five of the crew, and fifty-six second class and steerage passengers were left on the island.

The list of those who perished is as follows: Mrs. Childs, of the "Sign of the Cross" company; Mrs. Dickinson, of Toronto; Mrs. Robinson, of Toronto; Miss Robinson, Mrs. Roberts and infant; Mrs. M. Scott, Miss Street, of Montreal; Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Eliza Watkins and Miss B. Weavers.

The Scotsman struck with such violence that her hull crunched and shivered from bow to stern, and as there was a heavy sea running the officers immediately ordered all the boats out, because it was feared that the Scotsman might slip off the sandbank and sink. The women and children were packed in the first available boats, but the sea was so heavy that one of them was swamped, and it was due to this that so many women were lost.

As soon as the ship struck the crew invaded the cabins and sacked all the baggage. They became drunk and held high carnival all night, singing and dancing and insulting the helpless passengers, while the officers were utterly unable to restrain them.

Crew of Seven Drowned.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Horace Wellman, a Bermuda negro, fifteen years old, is the only survivor of a crew of eight of the schooner Herald of the Morning. Horace was picked up on the dismantled schooner by Captain Thomas James and the crew of the bark Harry Merryday, which arrived here. He was rescued after six days of torture seldom equalled in stories from the sea.

The Herald of the Morning sailed from Hamilton, Bermuda, for Jacksonville, September 7. Six days out she encountered a hurricane. Her crew did not have time to shorten sail, and high rolling waves swept over her deck, filling her with water and capsizing the little vessel. The captain and six of his men were drowned.

CAPTAIN CARTER ARRESTED.

President Approves the Court-Martial Sentence—Dismissed From the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has been settled by President McKinley approving the sentence imposed by the court-martial in the case, which was that he be dismissed from the United States service, fined $5000, confined at hard labor, at such place as the proper authority may direct, for five years, and the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and the State from which the accused came, or where he usually resides.

Captain Carter was arrested in New York City, at the Athletic Club, by Assistant Adjutant-General Simpson, who went over to New York especially for the purpose. Carter was taken to Governor's Island and placed in a cell. He will serve his sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., which was designated as the place of confinement by the special order announcing his dismissal from the army.

Captain Carter was the star graduate of the class of 1876 at the West Point Military Academy, and as a reward for his proficiency was appointed a lieutenant in the elite corps of engineers in the army. After serving with marked efficiency at half a dozen posts he was assigned to the harbor of Savannah.

Captain C. E. Gillette, who succeeded Carter at Savannah, discovered the irregularities and filed the charges which ended in the disgrace of a remarkably brilliant young man. The court-martial in his case was ordered December 6, 1897, convened January 12, 1898, and the trial ended May 12, 1898.

FILIPINOS RELEASE PRISONERS.

Aguinaldo Sends Envoys to Manila, But Without Result.

MANILA (By Cable).—Fourteen Americans who have been held as prisoners by the Filipinos, accompanied by three Filipino commissioners, entered the American lines at Angeles under a flag of true. All the officers on the staffs of Generals MacArthur, Wheeler and Wheaton escorted the party to the railorad station, where a special train was made up to take them to Manila.

Brigadier-General Alejandro, Colonel Soriano and Major Ortud, the Filipino commissioners, had an interview with Major-General Otis. The conference lasted fifty-five minutes. The rebel envoys were extremely diplomatic regarding the real object of their mission, but General Otis said he thought their visit was due to a desire to pave the way for or to obtain his consent to receive a political delegation. The commissioners made the usual attempt to obtain recognition of the so-called Filipino Congress, but this, of course, was refused.

The Americans who had been held as prisoners were dressed in new Filipino light blue uniforms, with canvas shoes and hats. They were well and hearty and their appearance indicated that they had been well treated.

The released prisoners were cheered by the Americans all the way to Manila. The soldiers crowded up to the cars as the train stopped at San Fernando and gave the men a great reception.

The surrendered prisoners are Sergeant James Boyle, Corporal E. C. Drew, Privates Joseph McElrath, William Miller, John Cranshaw and Thomas Daly, of the Sixteenth Infantry; Corporal Otto Sheu and Privates Otto Wagner, Albert Rubeck and Peter Rollings, of the Third Infantry; Private Paul Spiliane, of the Ninth Infantry; Private L. Ford, of the Fourth Infantry, and George Graham and Charles Wilander, both civilians.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			23,185
Condensed milk, cans			173
Cream, cans			670
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...₱	—	@₱	23
Firsts	21	@	2'
Thirds to seconds	17	@	20½
State—Thirds to firsts		@	22
State Dairy tubs, extras		@	21
Imitation Creamery		@	18
Factory, fresh firsts		@	15½
Low grades	13½	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10¾	@	11
Small	11¼	@	11½
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	21	@	22
Western—Choice	19	@	20
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 75
Medium, 1898	1 40	@	1 42½
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 40
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 70	@	1 80
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 95	@	2 00
Yellow eye	1 45	@	1 47½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 75	@	2 77½
Green peas, bags	1 07½	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, green, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	75	@	1 00
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Cooking, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 75
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Plums, State, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	13	@	14
Common to prime	10	@	12½
Old odds	3	@	6
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	57½	@	67½
Clover	40	@	50
Straw—Long rye	47½	@	55
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Jersey, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	50	@	80
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	20	@	30
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
Peas, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	50	@	1 25
String beans, ₱ basket	50	@	60
Peppers, ₱ bbl	40	@	75
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Green corn, ₱ 100	20	@	50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	40
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 90	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth		@	80¼
No. 2 Red	—	@	76
Corn—No. 2	39¾	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30½
Track mixed	28½	@	30
Rye—Western	65½	@	66
State	—	@	61
Lard—City steam	5.30c	@	5.35c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 85	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 90	@	5 05
Country dressed	4½	@	7½

BEEF PRICES GO UP.

Highest Rate Since 1882 For Cattle on the Hoof—An Increasing Demand.

CHICAGO (Special).—Steaks cost Chicago people two or three cents a pound more, as a result of another increase in the price of beef.

Cattle on the hoof are selling at $6.90 a hundred pounds, which is the highest price reached since 1882. As an explanation of the continual increase in prices, the packers say the demand is greater by 100 per cent. than it ever was before. And, besides, just at present there is an enormous demand for beef from abroad, and the number of live cattle being exported will increase from 1000 to 2000 per week.

Just how long this demand will continue no one can say. Although the supply of live stock is up to the average of last year, many of the cattlemen believe the best cattle may increase in price until the high-water mark of 1882, which was $9.30 per 100 pounds, will have been reached.

In 1882 there were only 23,280,000 cattle other than milch cows in the United States. This number gradually increased until 1892 when there were 37,651,000. Since then the number of live cattle has decreased until in a recent report the Department of Agriculture at Washington placed the number of cattle now in the United States at only 28,000,000.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS DEARER.

Another Advance of Twenty-five Per Cent. Decided On.

CHICAGO (Special).—A special meeting of the Northwestern Plow and Implement Association was held here a few days ago. The condition of the steel market was discussed and it was decided to make another advance of about twenty-five per cent. above the schedule made at the meeting of the association held last July. It was announced during the discussion that iron and steel have advanced considerably within the last ten days, and the association decided to adjourn until October 31, when another meeting is to be held for the purpose of making a further advance, and all contracts let after November 1 are to be under the new schedule.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Nellie Wright departed on Monday for Philadelphia to begin a course in medicine.

Mrs. Emma Whitney has returned home after a two weeks' visit among her many friends in the valley.

The heavy frost of Saturday and Sunday nights was the first to kill vegetation. A few belated pieces of corn were caught.

Misses Edna and Maude Swope left on Monday for Connecticut where they have accepted positions in an insane asylum.

The many visitors from the west, who came on the G. A. R. excursion, have departed for their homes. The cheap rates afforded an opportunity for many to visit the scenes of their early years.

Simpson Bowman will begin housekeeping in David Gosnell's house. Mr. Gosnell will move to Williamsburg where he and his sons have employment in the quarries. The demand for labor is taking the working men from our valley so that it is impossible for farmers to secure the necessary help for fall work.

The death of our friend and neighbor, Barton Greenland, which occurred last Friday, the 29th ult., has cast a gloom over our community. His death was caused by heart trouble, from which he had suffered for some time. He was a native of our valley and the larger part of his life was spent here. He was a member of the Baptist church and a man of the strictest integrity, and the high character and esteem in which he was held was shown by the large crowd that attended the services by which he was laid to rest in the shadow of the church he loved so well. We extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their sorrow and grief over the loss of a kind and loving father and husband whose place can never be filled.

LATTA GROVE.

George L. Smith is hauling his grain to market.

Heavy frosts visited this section Sunday and Monday mornings.

Elmer Bowman has raised sweet potatoes which weigh two and one half pounds.

George B. Shore, of Huntingdon, was a guest of James Monihen's family over Sunday.

Some of our farmers are still seeding. The wet weather put them back with the work.

Isaac Dell brought his young cattle off the mountain last week. They are in splendid condition.

A number of people from this section attended the G. A. R. picnic at Three Springs last Saturday. They took their overcoats with them.

The stave mill, after a few days stop, is again in blast. The stop was due to sickness among I. N. Quarry's horses. Mr. Quarry is teamster for the mill.

The Beautiful.

Appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art and in human character and action is as desirable as integrity, honesty and purity. Harshness is no proof of holiness. One may be so absorbed in some line of work as to neglect many others very desirable. The great scientist Darwin made this mistake. Up to the age of 30 he delighted in poetry, and especially in Shakespeare. His later scientific studies were pursued so exclusively that he lost all pleasure in poetry, music and pictures, and his mind became a machine only for grinding several laws out of collected facts.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50c and $1 00. Trial b tt'es free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store; every bottle guaranteed.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 8—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Work where Christ tells you to.—John xxi, 1-6.

The topic is illustrated in the topical reference by an incident in the life of Christ after His resurrection. It is the appearance of Christ to the seven disciples on the Galilean sea, where they had been fishing an entire night without success. Jesus appeared in the morning. He said to them, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." They cast, therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. Here is an illustration of working where Christ said to work, and the result.

Where shall we work as Christians? What shall we do for Christ? Shall we preach the gospel? Shall we become foreign missionaries, or shall we stay in the home church, and, if so, what shall we consider our special duty and mission there? These are questions that often confront Christian people, nor are they always answered. Our topic gives us a safe principle to follow—work where Christ tells you to.

For many reasons we should work where Christ tells us to.

1. Because it is our duty. It is for Christ to command and for us to obey. He is our leader, our Captain, and the most important duty of the soldier is to obey the commands of his superior officer.

2. Obedience to Christ is a test of our love for Christ. Christ Himself said, "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." "If we love Christ, we are to show it doing what He wants us to do.

3. Christ knows best where the work should be done and what we are capable of doing. The officer always has a wider vision than the private. His opportunities for superior knowledge are greater. Christ's vision is greater than ours. The disciples had failed. When they did what He told them to do, they succeeded beyond all expectations. Success, therefore, depends upon obedience to Christ.

But how may we know where Christ wants us to work? He cannot tell us, as He did His disciples of old, and yet He does give us leadings in the matter.

1. Ability should assist us to decide. If Christ has not given us ability to do a certain kind of work, we may rest assured that He does not want us to do it. 2. Opportunity should be looked upon as a command from Christ. Christian opportunity is Christian duty. The helplessness and need of the man who had fallen among thieves were a command of Christ to those who passed by Him. 3. The study of God's word will asist us in deciding when Christ wants us to work and what He wants us to do.

Let us do our best to discover where Christ wants us to work, and then let us do His work. "Where duty calls or danger, be never wanting there."

Bible Readings.—Eccl. ix, 10; Math. v, 16; xliii, 48; xii, 50; xxv, 31-46; xxviii, 18-20; John ii, 1-11; xiv, 15; xv, 1-14; Acts vi, 1 16; xiii, 1-3; Luke vi, 46; Rom. xii, 6-8; I Cor. x, 31; xii, 1-11; Gal. vi, 1-9; Col. iii, 17.

Literature and Religion.

In vain do we search for true and soul saving religion among the most brilliant writers of the day. In too many of them we encounter only bitter hostility and unbelief. Therefore when a prominent writer acknowledges the superintending care of God in honest, vigorous terms the Christian world is surprised into thinking that he is on the side of truth, and especially when he is at the same time one whose voice is for progress and the development of the race upon natural lines. Mr. Kipling has got beyond many literary men in publicly acknowledging the dependence of Great Britain upon a superintending Providence. May his recent experience be so blessed to him that he may attain to truths of which as yet his writings are silent.—Episcopal Recorder.

Keep In Touch With the World.

Men grow narrow because they do not live in sympathy with the times. They grow hard because they keep the world outside. They lose in spiritual force because they keep that force under in their daily life. Every day witnesses to the life lived the preceding day. This must be so, for life is cumulative either in good or evil. There is no blank. Consciously or unconsciously, this force is working for good or evil. Stagnation is death. When we realize this to the full, we strive to compel attainment. When we look upon each day as a period by itself, we become the playthings of time.—Christian Union.

—The "Plow Boy Preacher," Rev. J. Kirkman, Belle Rive, Ill., says: "After suffering from bronchial or lung trouble for ten years, I was cured by One Minute Cough Cure. It is all that is claimed for it and more." It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

MARRIED.

BARGE—WEAVER—September 26. 1899, at Huntingdon, by E. B. Hissong, J. P., Anton Barge and Lucy Weaver, both of Shy Beaver.

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 30 days. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

BOARDERS WANTED.—The undersigned will furnish boarding for three or four men at reasonable rates. Will also do laundry work. Mrs. A. M. Fisher.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

September 7 and 21 and October 5 and 19 are the dates of the remaining Pennsylvania Railroad popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and intermediate points.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1.00 on September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For pamphlets giving full information and hotels, and for time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 8-23-7t

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

AN AUTUMN OUTING.

Gettysburg, Luray, Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, Richmond and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an eleven-day personally-conducted tour to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Virginia Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, and the cities of Richmond and Washington to leave Pittsburg on Tuesday, October 19. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations, and at the Hot Springs two days will be spent. The season at this great Autumn resort in the beautiful mountains of Virginia will be at its height. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including transportation, and parlor-car seat Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and sleeping-car berth Washington to Pittsburg; carriage drives, meals. hotel accommodations and guide fees, $70 from Pittsburg, $69 from Greensburg, $67.75 from Johnstown, $66.50 from Altoona, $65.50 from Huntingdon, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 9-27-4t

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street

RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.

—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his tenant house adjoining the Mapleton station on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899,

commencing at one o'clock P. M., the following personal property, to wit:

Invalids adjustable Reclining chair, small book case, childs chair, sled, globe, 2 pairs wool blankets, 4 counterpanes, 6 quilts, 9 haps, 2 feather beds and slips, one pair pillows, 1 pillow, silk piano cover, silk slumber robe, silk muffler, gent's shawl, 3 stand covers, 2 lap robes, 30 pillow cases, 7 bolster cases, 2 sets pillow shams, 17 napkins, 3 tidies, 6 sets doilies, 6 lamp mats, 5 small sheets, 15 sheets, 8 linen table cloths, 21 towels, splasher, wall pocket, clothes pins and bag, pictures and frames, wall ornaments, mantle set and ornaments, toilet bottles and vases, water set, ornamented china, finger bowl, cuspadore, bird cage, 3 hand saws, brace, bits, wrenches, chisels, hammers, hatchet, calipers, set draughting tools, tool chest, lot of tools, construction and builders' sets, 2 pairs skates, 2 pairs roller skates, tree ornaments, children's toys and games, etc., etc. Also

209 Volumes

of the choicest works of English and American literature, several volumes of novels, children's books, music and music books, etc.

Complete catalogued lists of the above mentioned 209 volumes may be had by addressing the undersigned. The above goods are being sold as the property of George A. Miller for storage and expenses.

This sale will be continued each evening until goods are sold. The linen will be sold the afternoon of October 25th.

Also at the same time I will sell a lot of shoemakers' lasts and tools.

Terms Cash. M. L. REX,
Oct. 2, 1899. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Clayton street.

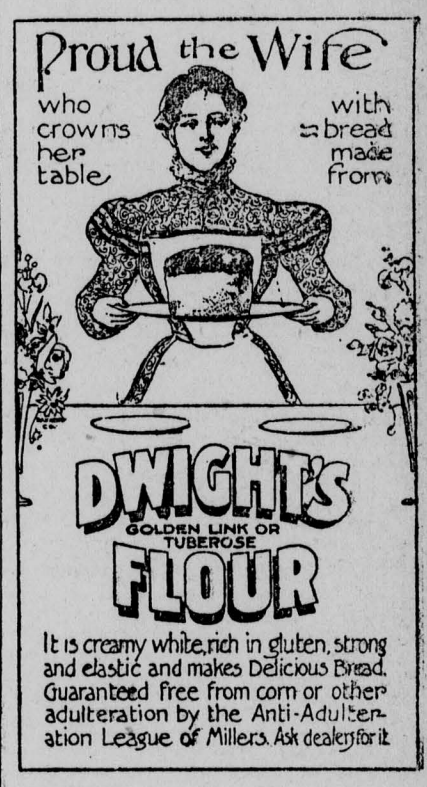
No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10-tf. Huntingdon Pa.


Proud the Wife
who crowns her table
with bread made from
DWIGHT'S
GOLDEN LINK OR TUBEROSE
FLOUR
It is creamy white, rich in gluten, strong and elastic and makes Delicious Bread. Guaranteed free from corn or other adulteration by the Anti-Adulteration League of Millers. Ask dealers for it

This flour for sale by Jno. G. Gillam and A. B. Gillam, Mapleton, Pa. Try a sack.

Clothes Does Not Make the Man

but it adds to his appearance and commands attention that he otherwise might not get. We have a

$10.00
- Blue Serge Suit -
$10.00

which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. A visit to our store will convince you we sell reliable goods at close prices. In

Tailor Costumes to Measure

we offer you the services of the eminent tailoring house of The Royal Tailor, of Chicago. In our store we have over 500 samples to choose from. We have suits for little boys, big boys, fat boys and thin boys from $1 to $5 and suits for all sorts of men from $4.50 to $20.00.

O. L. STEWART,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 4, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32. Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....		11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45		
Washington..		1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55		
Phila.....11.48		11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.25
New York 2.13		2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7 50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Union township, on August 17, 1899, three sheep—ewes. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM CHILCOTE.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 12, 1899.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 8, "Work Where Christ Tells You to Work"—Text, John xxi, 1-8.

"Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find."

By the lake of Galilee, in the mists and dim light of early morning, Jesus hails the fishermen who have worked all night without success and now, tired and hungry from toil, are breakfastless.

At his suggestion they make one more cast of the net and inclose a great school of fish. The point of value in this lesson is not the question of Jesus' knowledge or of His power, not the matter of miracle or natural course of events, but rather the spirit of readiness to receive suggestions and to work however and wherever there is prospect of results.

Dullness and apathy in personal experience and in the life of a church or chapter is not usually because of no field of work at hand nor the lack of workers, but most usually comes from indifference and obstinacy. Some fish may be caught by accident by a listless fisherman, but usually it needs one who is alert to know their haunts and habits to make much success.

It is no easier to catch men than fish. Many of them are wary creatures, easily scared at the mention of religious topics. They need to be sought as skillfully as brook trout are hunted by the true sportsman. Oftentimes when every device has been used and all resources of labor and ingenuity exhausted and fishing time seems over and the workers all worn out, then comes the great haul, and a multitude of great fishes is inclosed and safely landed and the net not torn.

It will ever be so. Strive with whatever skill we may, there will still be long nights of taking absolutely nothing. But there are fish still uncaught, and they will swarm somewhere. If we are alert instead of disheartened. the Master will be heard as He hails from the shore. One more cast, made as He directs, then fish in abundance and a morning feast in His presence.

A Leader Among Men.

Daniel H. Hastings, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since boyhood and for 20 years past a trustee of his home church at Bellefonte. He is an orator whose addresses are in great demand because of their eloquence and breadth of thought. He is 50 years of age. Born on a farm, educated in the public schools, he has made his mark as a teacher, as a lawyer and business man. At the time of the Johnstown flood he had charge of the relief operations.

It is gratifying to see the men prominent in business and military and governmental affairs increasingly known as religious men. The world moves upward in these years. The power of the gospel is being realized not alone in the salvation of the individual, but in the regeneration of society and the reformation of all life.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Harm of Genius.

Genius as a model is liable to produce harm. One might as well attempt to discourse upon the sun to a convention of lantern makers. Work hard as they may, there will always be a painful contrast between their art and noonday. Perfection sermons do no good. They only deceive the susceptible and self righteous.—Presbyterian Journal.

—Eat plenty, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest what you eat. It cures all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles. E. R. Gamble, Vernon, Texas, says, "It relieved me from the start and cured me. It is now my everlasting friend." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—Joseph Stockford, Hodgdon, Me., healed a sore running for seventeen years and cured his piles of long standing by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The Songs in the Night.

Sing in fine weather! Any bird can do that. Praising God when all goes well is commonplace work. Everybody marks the nightingale above other birds because she singeth when other minstrels of the wood are fast asleep, and thus doth faith praise God under a cloud. Songs in the day are from man, but God himself giveth songs in the night.—Selected.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Following Divine Leadings.

The temptation to believe that God doth not concern Himself directly with our individual affairs is incessant. In some cases it is due to our sense of being lost in the crowd, of the insignificance of an individual, no matter how important, in comparison with the millions of human beings whom God must have equally in mind with ourselves. In other cases it is due to genuine humility, to the conviction that we, at our best, are too humble to receive special divine aid. But God Himself has taught us the contrary. It is a characteristic of His infinite nature that He is able and willing to interest Himself in every one of His created beings, and that He literally does this. It is only acting the part of a true believer, therefore, to appreciate that divine leadings are vouchsafed to us for our following, nor does experience fail to confirm the fact. Thousands of believers have borne witness to it in emphatic language. Most of us, who have been Christians for any considerable time, have been conscious of it.—Congregationalist.

The Advantages of Yesterday.

Yesterday is no mausoleum of dead deeds, no storehouse of mummies. Memory is a granary, holding seed for tomorrow's sowing; memory is an armory, holding weapons for tomorrow's battles; memory is a medicine chest, with balms for tomorrow's hurts; memory is a library, with wisdom for tomorrow's emergency. Yesterday holds the full store of today's civilization; contains our tools, conveniences, knowledges; contains our battlefields and victories; above all, gives us Bethlehem and Calvary. But alone man's yesterday is impotent, his tomorrow insufficient. The true man binds all his days together with an earnest, intense, passionate purpose. His yesterdays, todays and tomorrows march together one solid column, animated by one thought, constrained by one conspiracy of desire, energizing toward one holy and helpful purpose—to serve man and love God.—Newell Dwight Hillis in "The Investment of Influence"

—President King, Farmers' Bank, Brooklyn, Mich., has used DeWitt's Little Early Risers in his family for years. Says they are the best. These famous little pills cure constipation, biliousness and all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—"When our boys are almost dead from whooping cough, our doctor gave One Minute Cough Cure. They recovered rapidly," writes P. B. Belles, Argyle, Pa. It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Breaking the Net.

One of the things which John speaks of with surprise is the fact of the untorn net when so many strong fish had been caught. One of the surprising things about church nets in the past has been the rents which have let out such a multitude of those once inclosed. How often has the cry been raised: "How can we hold our young people?" "What can we do for our young men?"

It is a fact, all too true, that in many places the half grown boys drift out of the Sunday school and never come back to the church. What is the cause? What is the cure? Much has been written and spoken about this evil, and wisdom is not yet exhausted, nor has the complete cure been yet found. Nets still break and boys get away into deep waters and are lost.

Some few items we have learned about this business. Old nets are apt to be rotten. New ones hold best. Don't rush or frighten the fish or try to do everything in a minute. Slow and sure is a good rule in working a seine. But don't be so slow that the fish all get away before you begin to "purse up the net." Keep all nets in repair. You can't tell which one will be needed next, nor how soon. Fish whenever you get a chance, and not just when you feel like it. You must study the fishes' feelings more than your own if you are to catch them.

—"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months' standing; after eating it was terrible. Now I am well," writes S. B. Keener, Hoisington, Kan., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—Millions of dollars is the value placed by Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., on the life of her child, which she saved from croup by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It cures all coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

No other department is more important than the spiritual. The matter of greatest moment to each member and to the League and church as a whole is the deepening of devotional life. There need to be more of prayer, more reading and understanding of the Bible, not the matter of higher or lower criticism or any questions of controversy, but the knowledge of the way the Bible would have a Christian live. We need more of open hearted, simple testimony.

—"If you scour the world you will never find a remedy equal to One Minute Cough Cure," says Editor Fackler, of the Micanopy (Fla.) *Hustler*." It cured his family of La Grippe and saves thousands from pneumonia bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Great Blanket Sale

William Reed & Son will have a great blanket sale

Friday Afternoon, October 13th,

BEGINNING AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

160 Pairs Cotton Blankets at 44 cents a pair.
20 Pairs Cotton Blankets at 65 cents a pair.
20 Pairs Cotton Blankets, $1.25, reduced to 98 cents a pair.
12 Pairs 10-4 Cotton and Wool Blankets at $1.50 a pair.
36 Pairs 10-4 All Wool Blanket at $3.00 a pair.
36 Pairs 11-4 All Wool Blankets at $4.00 a pair.
30 Pairs 11-4 All Wool Blankets, cheap at $5.00, for $4.50.
30 Pairs 12-4 All Wool Blankets, cheap at $6.00, for $5.00.

344 Pairs in all.

The above are all very good value, are remarkably cheap and will sell readily. In order to give our customers from the country an equal chance at the above goods, the sale will not begin until one o'clock in the afternoon. We want our customers from the country to come to our special sales as you will find it will pay you. ☞ Do not miss this sale.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 10c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - - $28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - - 50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The golf craze has struck Constantinople Turkey.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are 30,000 Russians in London and 7000 in New York City.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Way of College Girls.

The way in which college girls manage to obey the exact letter of the law and still do as they please, is often quite interesting. In one college a party of the students had planned to go away on a tramping expedition one day, and taking their luncheon with them, to eat it out of doors. They were under no necessity of taking a chaperon, but one of the authorities told them they must be sure to be in sight of a house when they sat down to dine, for it would be dangerous for them to wander out of sight of human habitation anyway. That hardly suited them, for their plans had included a ramble off into the woodsy solitudes. They managed to reconcile the seemingly conflicting plans by selecting as their lunching ground a spot in the clearing whence they could look off to the mountains and obtain a fine view of the mountain house, although it was eight miles away.—New York Sun.

Beautiful Fan Made by Filipinos.

One scarcely thinks that the Filipinos are capable of dainty work, but Miss Augusta Akmeyer, of St. Louis, has received from Manila a fan for which for beauty rivals anything of the kind ever devised by the artistic Japanese.

The fan is made to fold. The handle and separating parts are made of frail ivory, daintily carved. Inserted into the end of each is the feather of a swan, at the end of which is the gorgeous tip of a peacock feather, altogether forming an attractively beautiful blending of natural colors. Perhaps the most beautiful piece of work in the construction of the fan lies in the swan feathers. Woven into these slender feathers are variegated threads, forming fantastic figuring of flowers, personages and leaves. In the centre of the right side of the fan is woven among the feathers a picture representing a man and a woman picking fruit. Into this one picture alone is introduced an amazing woof of colors, varied as those of the rainbow, causing one to marvel how such a variety of threads could be woven so intricately and with such perfect precision upon the slender swan feathers. About these figures are clustered vari-colored flowers and leaves, the latter being of a pure white silk, while the former are made of silks of many hues. Upon the reverse side of the feathers are also innumerable woven flowers and leaves. The work is evidently that of some past master in the art.

Bobby Went to the Circus.

"Mamma," said Bobby the other day when he came home from school, "has irony anything to do with you?"

"Nothing whatever, Bobby; irony means that we mean the opposite of what we say."

Bobby thought a moment, and continued:

"I don't love you just a cent's worth, mamma. Is that irony?"

"I suppose so," replied his mother, with a smile that she didn't attempt to repress.

"Then," said Bobby, with an air of triumph, "wasn't it irony when you said, the day before yesterday, that you wouldn't give one a quarter to buy a ticket for the circus to-day?"

Whether it was or not, he went to the circus that afternoon.—Harper's Bazar.

Bottled Lighting.

An old farmer who had been to the metropolis was describing to his friends the splendor of the hotel he stayed at.

"Everything was perfect," said he, "all but one thing—they kept the light burning all night in my bedroom, a thing I ain't used to."

"Well," said one wag, "why didn't you blow it out?"

"Blow it out!" said the farmer—"How could I? The pesky thing was inside a bottle!"

An Invitation to the Queen.

Queen Victoria was very accessible while in the Highlands, and says Mainly About People, it not frequently happens that when her majesty visits one of her old frieds among the village cronies the weather turns cool and stormy, and on such occasions when the queen prepares to depart she will be greeted thus:

" 'Deed, ma'm, and you'll no gang awa till ye tak a cup o' tea to warm ye against cold."

THE very word "operation" strikes terror to a woman's soul.

Nearly always these operations become necessary through neglect.

If the menses are very painful, or too frequent and excessive, get the right advice at once and stop taking chances. It will cost you nothing for advice if you write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for it, and if you let the trouble run along it will surely cost you a great deal of pain and may mean an operation.

WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

MISS SARAH J. GRAHAM, Sheridanville, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had suffered for several years with female troubles and doctored until I was discouraged. I felt wretched and tired of living. I had disease of kidneys, bladder trouble, dropsy and bloating, had womb trouble and a large tumor had formed; in fact all my organs were out of fix.

"Seeing a woman's letter praising your remedies, I wrote to her and she begged of me to try it, telling me all that it had done for her. I bought six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now cannot express my gratitude to you. The tumor began to come away in pieces and I got better all the time. I believe now that I am entirely cured.

"My doctors could not believe it at first, as they all had told me that my case was a hopeless one, and no human power could do me any good. They were astounded. If I can say anything that can help other women, I shall be glad to."

It is not safe to wait until the last moment. Head off trouble by prompt attention to it. Don't be satisfied without Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Novel Collar Buckle.

A collar buckle strongly appealing to lovers of novelties is made of gold having the appearance of being cast and relieved by bright cuttings. The design consists of a series of scrolls. The centres contain two large turquoises.

Lace Scarfs for the Hair.

Now that lace has been worn for every conceivable garment from hosiery to hats the fashion makers announce that an old custom is to be revived and veils of lace are to be worn with evening dresses. These veils are twisted to fit the head in front, but must not hide the hair; a deft hand can arrange the folds so that they will fall in a flimsy cloud to the shoulders. The lace is said to make a charming background for the wearer's head.

Rosa Bonheur's Costumes.

There is a widespread impression that the late Rosa Bonheur was in the habit of wearing men's attire. This is only partially true. She dressed as a man while at work in her studio, because this gave her greater freedom of action while working on her canvases, which were often of large size. In pursuit of her studies for horses, her favorite subject, she also found this costume convenient. At home, on the street and in the usual walks of life she wore a plain black dress, without adornment of any sort. When going out she donned a plain black bonnet and became simply a rather large woman, noticeable only for the strength of her features and the keen penetration of her dark eyes. She was fond of wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Fabrics for Winter Dresses.

The autumn display of plaids attracts the usual admiring throngs of women who never wear these gay and wintry looking fabrics, although they "consider" them every year and have been doing so for several generations. Once in a while a courageous woman appears in one of the shaggy Scotch mixtures, but she is the target for other women's curious gazes when she appears, just as if the non-wearers of plaid had not been accustomed to being introduced to it afresh every autumn as far back as they can remember.

The colors of the new plaids are dull grays, bronzes and reds, with stripes of deeper or lighter shades of the same color, or of yellow, black, white or scarlet. The familiar greens and reds, which formed the basis of most winter plaids, are not seen this season. Rough, hairy surfaces are very smart and extremely becoming in a gown made for a slender figure. The nap on some of these fabrics is three or four inches long. Silk, velvet and wool are mingled with rich effect in some of the winter dress goods. Wool goods with flat spots of grenadine and cashmeres dotted with silk and satin faced cloths with velvet dots woven into them are all novelties. These fancy fabrics are to be made up combined with plain faced material, and the rough, hairy wool goods are to be mated to the smooth, satiny cloths in the same costume.

Diet as an Aid to Beauty.

A woman who says she has never from any unpleasant experience known what it was to have a stomach lives almost entirely on bananas. It is a taste inherited, she says, from her father, who spent many years in a banana country and learned there to like them and consider them a valuable article of food. Like his daughter, he never experiences those troubles which are the undoing of so many Americans, and he also credits it to bananas. The first craving of the daughter in the morning is for a banana, and when she rings the bell the maid knows what is wanted and takes a couple of bananas to her room. These she eats before she completes her toilet, and goes down to breakfast to find two more beside her plate. These, with possibly a cup of prepared coffee, complete her breakfast, and she thrives on the diet. She has a pretty, soft complexion and a comfortable plumpness. The only trouble is that away from home there is sometimes difficulty in obtaining bananas, and then she suffers. This inconvenience has made her think of breaking up the habit, but the diet is so simple and so satisfactory that it seems foolish to do so. Dates are also a staple article of food with her. But while this is well suited to her, it is not to other members of the family. While they are not so comfortably unconscious of that important organ, the stomach, they are more conscious than ever of it if they undertake a banana diet. A doctor says that if bananas can be eaten, there is nothing which gives more nutriment, but all people cannot eat them without ill effects.

First Presidential Wedding.

The administration of President Tyler saw four different feminine heads to his house in less than four years.

Mrs. Letitia Christian Tyler, the first wife of this tenth president, died in the White House September, 1842, and was succeeded by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Tyler, and her daughter, Mrs. William Semple, until June of 1844, when President Tyler married Miss Julia Gardner of New York, a beautiful young girl of 20, who had been much admired in Washington the winter before, and whose father was one of the victims of the explosion of the gun called "The Peacemaker" on the man-of-war Princeton during a pleasure trip of the president and friends down the Potomac.

The marriage of a president while in office had never occurred before, and except in the case of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, has never occurred since, and naturally was an event of much importance. The ceremony, which, by reason of the mourning of the youthful bride, was very simple, took place in New York city, and was attended by a very small company. Young Mrs. Tyler made friends readily, and was for her short season quite as popular as that second White House bride whose destiny it was to return a second time to the scenes of her greatest glory.

One of the last acts of President Tyler was to give a farewell ball, February 22, 1844, just before his retirement from office, in honor of his young wife, and many were the attentions bestowed upon her. This function, which was one of the great balls of the day, was the last dance to be given in the east room, and marked the passing of the cavalier, who, from its beginning, had dominated the social side of the nation. Mrs. Tyler opened the ball with the secretary of war, cabinet ministers not disdaining to be dancing men in those days.

Mrs. Julia Gardner Tyler spent most of her married life in Richmond, but for a number of years after her husband's death lived quietly in Georgetown.—Washington Star.

Athletics for Girls.

The fault in the education of the boy and girl of olden time was lack of exercise in the open air. A "pale cast of thought" marked them apart from the uneducated lad and lass who worked out of doors. The athletic college boy of today is in marked contrast to the typical clerk or scholar of Chaucer's time, whom he describes as "not right fat," but "looked hollow." Old women of the present time all remember when it was predicted that a college education would wreck the health of the American woman if she attempted the experiment. At that time the health of the American woman was in greater danger than it had ever been before, but it was not from too much education—it was from too much repression, too little life in the fresh open air, too much life in close sewing rooms. The sewing machine was the greatest benefactor of woman after the power loom. After the sewing machine came woman's work in the house has been lessened a third, and she had time for athletic training. The first classes in "gymnastics" are about identical in time with the advent of the machine. As soon as more intelligent ideas on the subject of education began to be prevalent, it was inevitable that a proper place would be given to the physical training of all young people—girls and boys alike. It could be easily shown by statistics that there has been great improvement in the health of women since the last generation. The woman who laced herself, wore thin soled shoes and considered a consumptive physique indicative of womanly delicacy, has given place to a nobler type of woman. There is need for physical training for women in every village in the land where it does not exist. Girls are generally weakened in health from improper exercise, because they do not know how to keep the laws of health—because unless there is some incentive to send them out in the open air they still spend too much time indoors. Every encouragement should be given to athletic games for girls, always under proper control, so as to avoid the danger of excess.—New York Tribune.

Gleanings from the Shops.

Prettily engraved silver golf books for keeping the score.

Gold heart-shaped lockets, studded with diamonds or other jewels.

Complexion brushes with tastefully decorated sterling silver backs.

Many satin liberty all overs in combination with insertings of lace.

A broad assortment of large plaid woolen materials for separate skirts.

Many brown, white and blue chiffon veils with and without self or contrasting spots.

Enamel and gun metal watches in small chatelaine sizes studded with rose diamonds.

White pique hemstitched imperial ties ornamented with silk embroidered designs in contrast.

Much white malines, in plain and spotted assortments, for veiling and trimming purposes.

Many new ideas in crystal hat pins, all of which are in extremely large or medium-sized forms.

Jaunty little lace boleros in effective patterns of guipure, renaissance and other medium-weight makes.

Felt golf hats in all colors tastefully trimmed with long quills on the one side and drapings of silk on the other

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department is without complete records of the Americans held prisoners by the Filipinos, but the number is estimated at thirty.

The promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral of Captain A. H. McCormick, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, has been announced at the Navy Department.

E. C. Evans, founder of the Tobacco Workers' Union, testified before the Industrial Commission that the absorption of the small factories by the large companies was not beneficial to labor.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the health officials on the border to prevent the spread of smallpox from Mexico to the United States.

Awards have been made for supplying the army with 400,000 yards of khaki and 100,000 yards of khaki serge.

General Otis reported to the War Department by telegraph that the 700 Chinese who were detained on ship board by him on account of his application of the Chinese Exclusion act to the Philippines, had been permitted to land.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposition of John Pierce, of New York City, for the interior finish of the postoffice building at Buffalo. The price is $319,850.

Our Adopted Islands.

Aguinaldo has issued a decree inviting Filipino deserters to return within a month, in which case they will be pardoned.

The Tagalogs of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines have expressed their readiness to accept American sovereignty in exchange for protection against the harassing Moros.

The election of delegates to the Municipal Committees of Havana has taken place, the voting tables being well attended. Juan Gualberto Gomez asserts that all kinds of political opinions are represented in the men chosen.

The son of General Sanguily and the other young Cubans who recently invaded the Spanish Clerks' Club in Havana and hauled down the Spanish flag, have been arrested.

The indications are that the yellow fever situation at Havana is under control.

Domestic.

A large number of horses have been purchased in Chicago for use in drawing English artillery in the Transvaal.

A girl baby was born to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at her home in New York City. The first child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on May 1, 1898, and was named Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The safe in a private bank at Durand, Ill., was blown open by robbers and $3500 stolen. The robbers escaped and there is no clew.

Two cannon from Morro Castle, Havana, have been received by Princeton University, at Princeton, N. J., through General J. W. Clous, stationed at the headquarters of the East, at Governor's Island. These trophies are the gifts of L. C. Van Auxen, 1879, of New York City.

Mamie Simpkins, aged fifteen, a daughter of Charles Simpkins, of Cooperstown, N. J., was burned to death while blacking a stove with a patent preparation, one of the ingredients of which was benzine. Her invalid mother was badly burned in an effort to put out the flames.

George Kluttz, a millionaire distiller and one of the most prominent men in North Carolina, has gone insane on trusts. He imagines himself a modern Croesus, and desires to control every railroad in America. He has been placed in a sanitarium.

A number of Porto Ricans, many of them young men, recently settled in Baltimore in order to learn English. But most of them will have to go home, on account of the losses caused by the recent hurricane.

Eight colored persons were severely burned, one fatally, as the result of the explosion of a lamp in the lodging-house of Mrs. L. B. Loveless, at Boston.

J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, Penn., the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was appointed by Governor Stone to the vacancy on the bench created by the death of Judge Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro.

A man who registered at the United States Hotel in Boston as H. W. Hayley, of West Concord, N. H., was found dead in his room with his throat cut. The police on opening the man's traveling bag found several envelopes addressed to Dr. Herman W. Hayley, of Middletown, Conn.

There is a silver famine in Texas. Banks in Dallas and other cities have been telegraphing to Eastern banks for silver dollars, but cannot get any. The Eastern banks report that they can ship gold, but that no silver is to be had.

Elbridge G. Allen, formerly General Superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad system, shot and killed himself in his room at the Grand Union Hotel, in New York City. He had recently come from Boston, where he had put up at a hotel under an assumed name.

Skagway, Alaska, experienced a third shock of earthquake on September 18, but it did no damage. The area shaken on September 10 is estimated at 40,000 square miles. Boats arriving at Seattle, Wash., all bear evidence of contact with icebergs set adrift by the earthquake, the ships coming in with battered bows.

President William Smith, of the First National Bank of Charlotte, Mich., was killed at Wolverine, Mich., by being thrown from a log-carrier against a moving saw.

The great dam across the Colorado River at Austin, Texas, which was constructed by the city a few years ago at a cost of $1,000,000, has sprung a big leak, and the waters in the lake formed by the dam are gradually receding.

J. W. Copp, a woolen manufacturer of Charlton City, was instantly killed by a train at Uxbridge, Mass. The body was horribly mangled.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, gave out for publication a lengthy statement, in which he declares that he will not be a candidate this fall for mayor of Detroit.

William R. Hay, of Springfield, Ill., a nephew of Secretary of State Hay, has enlisted as a private in the Eighth United States Cavalry.

The stage between Westfall and Ontario, Ore., was held up and the registered mail taken. There were three robbers.

Foreign.

Irish fishermen complain that they have suffered much damage from the competition of American fishing boats, which have recently appeared on the south and west coasts of the island.

A treaty of commerce and friendship is on the eve of conclusion between Holland and the Transvaal.

General Harrison concluded his argument on behalf of Venezuela before the Boundary Arbitration Tribunal at Paris.

How She "Guides" Them.

There is a jolly mother in Brooklyn who has several grown up sons boarding at home with her, and they declare she wants to "boss" them all the time, just as if they were children. She laughingly repudiates their charge, and declares that she merely wishes to advise and guide them, but has long ago ceased to rule them. Here is an example of the way she "guides" them:

At dinner the other night a big meat pie and a small roast duck were brought on together. The duck was intended for the father, principally. The boys were death on duck, their mother well knew, but it would not make a mouthful apiece for them, so, addressing the boy who sat nearest her, she said, "Which will you have, Bobbie, duck or pie?" and at once began cutting the pie.

"Duck!" said Bobbie promptly.

"No, Bobbie," answered his mother cheerfully. "You can't have duck, dear. Take your choice, my son, take your choice—but you can't have duck!"—New York Tribune.

Dewey's Bearing as a Boy.

A growing appetite was not sufficient to make George Dewey a chunky boy, however, by any means. He was small for his years and his activity kept him thin. The figure that this little Vermonter presented in those days is a winsome one, as it is painted by those who knew him. Dark eyes flashed from a brown, intelligent countenance that was always beaming with good nature and youthful plausibility. An erect bearing and an air of command well became him. It would seem that he was always meditating a mischief or an exploit of which he was himself the centre figure and his chums his faithful satellites. "He was a pompous little fellow," one of his old companions asserts. "His head was up and he patronized us a bit, and how we liked it! I can see him now with that bright eye, a smile on his lips and his hands in his pockets, coming whistling along the street. His nature was fun-loving, yet lovable. The boy did some reckless things, but never a mean one."—New York Mail and Express.

Bridges Around the Metropolis.

There are 439 bridges leading to, out of or through the city of New York, of which one connects New York County with Kings (the Brooklyn Bridge), 5 connect Kings and Queens, 11 are across the Harlem River, 46 are wholly in the borough of Queens, 53 wholly in the borough of Brooklyn, 79 wholly in the borough of the Bronx, and 244 in the borough of Richmond. The Richmond bridges, however, though many, are separately unimportant.

Mourns For His Leg.

An old soldier in a Michigan town, who had a leg amputated ten years ago, had it buried in a coffin in the cemetery and funeral services held over it, at which he wept profusely. Ever since then, all through the summer months he has placed flowers each week upon the grave.

Fleas May Disseminate the Plague.

A French observer has come to the conclusion that the bubonic plague is widely disseminated by fleas. As the result of a series of experiments, he affirms that fleas taken from infected rats can communicate the disease to healthy rats, which in their turn become centres of infection.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Africa has very nearly 700 languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

No Cure, No Pay.

Is the way Findley's Eye Salve is sold. Chronic and granulated lids cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

There are 1000 acres of sugar-beets in Onondaga County, N. Y.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

In 1897 there were seventy-one suicides in Maine and of these all but thirteen were men.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The first elevator was built in 1850, using worm gears.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Attempts are being made in Berlin to introduce electric omnibuses.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In Paris the cost of the current for the electric cabs is about ninety cents per day.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.*

OUR TROOPS TAKE PORAC.

General MacArthur Routs Filipino Forces After a Short Engagement.

MET WITH SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

General Wheeler Assists in the Capture of the Town—Five Americans Wounded—Filipinos Suffer Loss—Insurgents Have Seven Thousand New Japanese Rifles—Movement a Strategical Success

MANILA (By Cable).—General MacArthur entered Porac after half an hour's fighting. The American loss was slight, and the insurgent loss is not known. The enemy fled northward. When the Americans entered the town they found it entirely deserted.

The attacking party moved on Porac in two columns. The Ninth Infantry, with two guns, from Santa Rita, was commanded by General Wheeler, and the Thirty-sixth Infantry, under Colonel Bell, with one gun, accompanied General MacArthur from San Antonio.

Both columns struck the town at 9 o'clock and opened a brisk fire, which was replied to by the enemy for half an hour. Then the insurgents fled, and the Americans marched over their trenches and took possession of the place.

Just before the fight Smith's command, at Angeles, made a demonstration by firing artillery up the railroad track.

Liscum reported one casualty and Bell reported four men of his regiment wounded. The artillery did not have any men injured.

The movement was a strategical success and resulted, besides the possession of Porac, in the clearing of several miles of country thereabout.

The two columns from Santa Rita and San Antonio united before Porac, according to programme, stretching around the place for some miles.

The insurgents are estimated to have numbered 600 men. Ten dead Filipinos were found, and the Captain and Commissary of Mascarno's command were taken prisoners.

While the American loss is five wounded, there were many prostrations from the heat.

The insurgents recently intrenched and garrisoned the town of Paeto, on Laguna de Bay, in the Province of Laguna. Subsequently Captain Larsen, commanding the gunboat Napidan, landed for a conference with the citizens. As he was proceeding up the main street of the town with a squad he was received with a volley from a hidden trench. The party retreated to their boat under cover of the buildings and regained their vessel. The Napidan then bombarded the trench for an hour, completely destroying it.

Englishmen from the insurgent lines report that the Filipinos at Bamban have 7000 new Japanese rifles.

TO DEPORT SPANISH PRISONERS.

Authorities Refuse to Allow Spanish Vessels to Enter Ports.

MANILA (By Cable).—The American authorities have declined the request of General Jaramillo, the Spanish officer who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippine Islands, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners at insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed, that such a step therefore would be unlawful. The authorities are ready to send an American vessel. The Spanish Commission therefore returned to the insurgent lines to effect an arrangement for the delivery of the prisoners on board an American vessel.

SPANISH CABINET FALLS.

Differences Over Proposals For National Defenses the Cause.

MADRID (By Cable).—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned as the result of irreconcilable differences between Ministers regarding proposals for national defense.

This decision was made at a meeting of the Cabinet council. The chief subject under consideration was the scheme of the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Camilo Polavieja, for an extraordinary credit to be used in increasing and strengthening frontier fortifications.

The Minister of Finance, Senor Villaverde, was unable to agree with the suggestions of General Polavieja, and a Ministerial crisis followed.

WORK ON NICARAGUA CANAL ROUTE.

Operations Begun by a United States Surveying Party.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By Cable).—About sixty engineers and other employes of the United States Canal Commission have arrived at Greytown in order to make careful surveys of the five routes across Nicaragua proposed by the last Board of Survey, between Machuca Falls and the Caribbean Sea, so that the Commissioners can decide on the most desirable route for an interoceanic canal. The health of the party is reported to be excellent. Professor A. P. Davis, of the United States Geological Survey, who is in charge of the hydrographic division of the party, is pushing his part of the work with much skill and success.

A LYNCHING IN CUBA.

Senor Sanchez, Formerly a Court Officer and Guerrilla, Shot to Death.

HAVANA (By Cable).—Senor Sanchez, who was Secretary of the Municipal Court in Union de Reves, Province of Santa Clara, and formerly a guerrilla, has been lynched. The perpetrators are not known to the authorities. Sanchez, who was shot to death, had the reputation of having committed many crimes during the war.

How Trusts Affect Labor.

Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of State Labor Statistics, at Washington, is conducting an investigation to ascertain what effect the organization of trusts is having upon labor. This involves the collection of statistics showing how many men were employed in the different establishments absorbed by combination, and how many are now employed by the combination; what wages were paid by individual operators and what by the trust. It is contemplated that fully 150 trusts will be covered by this inquiry.

CYCLING NOTES.

Peter Berlo, the American veteran rider, is experimenting with motor cycles.

One of the most important things in cycling is to have a really good saddle.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 wheelmen in the United States to-day.

Moonlight centuries and nocturnal rides are becoming a popular phase of cycling.

Something new that is promised for next year is an automatic coaster-brake for application to chainless wheels.

A new sign has been added to the German railway time-tables—a picture of a bicycle indicating what express trains carry wheels.

Excessive cycling is making physical wrecks of its devotees. Breaking records is paid for by broken health, and the honor is costly at the price.

Officers of the street railroad company in Denver, Col., estimate the daily average loss of the company, through the competition of the bicycles, at $500.

There is some talk of the construction of an indoor bicycle track in Philadelphia this winter, where some race promoters propose to hold long-distance professional races.

A cycle agent of Glasgow, Scotland, takes a photograph of every person hiring a wheel just before the party starts out When the wheel is returned the rider receives a copy of his portrait free of charge.

Tacoma, Wash., has fully twenty-five miles of bicycle paths within its city limits, and these connect with fourteen miles more which the county has provided. This gives the cyclist almost forty miles of good paths.

It is the legal duty of every user of the highway to exercise reasonable care in every act the consequences of which may involve the safety of the persons or property of others. Failure to perform this duty constitutes negligence.

What is making century runs so popular among the rank and file of cyclists is the fact that these runs are no longer a race. An itinerary is so arranged that the average rider can take part without being compelled to scorch all the way.

Walter M. Cowell, an attorney of Kenosha, Wis., has presented to the Kenosha City County a bicycle ordinance which prohibits women from riding bicycles unless they have passed an examination as to their fitness to guide a wheel and have obtained a license.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The National League never was stronger in left fielders than it is this year.

Too much bases on balls has been one of the leading weaknesses of the New York team this year.

The Boston team has tried eight pitchers this season—and still it is only fairly strong in the pitching department.

Hank O'Day is one of the few umpires who has nerve to call strike when a batter intentionally fouls off a ball.

Nops has shut out the Bostons twice this season, while Phillipi, Orth and Taylor, of Cincinnati, have applied the brush once each.

Hickman, it is said, hits the ball almost as hard as Lajoie. Neither of them has much the best of Hans Wagner in this respect.

Young blood seems to be the fashion just now, but the team that has done the best playing this year—the Brooklyns—has had very little of it.

Pitcher Young, of St. Louis, has made a new record for the box by scoring three successive shutouts and pitching thirty innings without a run for his opponents.

Manager Bancroft says that the Cincinnatis would have stood an equal chance with Brooklyn and Boston to win the championship had Beckley and McBride not been injured.

Opinions may differ regarding the efficacy of the new throwing to first balk rule, but certain it is that there is more starting for second than there used to be, and the game is enlivened in consequence.

What with Tenney and Lewis, of the Bostons; Lauder, Goeckel and Thomas, of the Phillies; Fultz, of the Baltimores; McBride, of St. Louis, and Foster, of New York, the collegians are making their presence left on the diamond these days.

Umpire Hank O'Day relates a curious happening in a ball game in Pittsburg. It consisted of a batter stepping clear across from the right side of the plate to the left hand box and reaching for a wide outcurve. "And," O'Day says, "he made a two-base hit."

President Johnson, of the Western League, in reviewing the season, writes: "Our patronage has fallen far short of the standard established in previous years. To the thoughtful mind it is painfully evident the great national game has to a certain degree lost its hold upon the public."

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are seventeen soft-coal mines in Michigan.

Great Britain has twenty unions consisting entirely of women.

The lockout in the jute manufactories at Dundee, Scotland, is over.

In many parts of Cuba it is reported there is a great want of labor.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) City Council has commanded that all city printing be done by union labor.

There are twenty-eight unions now affiliated with the Hudson County (N. J.) Trades Council.

A law requiring corporations to pay wages at least monthly has been declared constitutional in California.

The street cleaners of New York City receive $50 a month for the first year, $55 for the second, and $60 thereafter.

Clerks in Havana receive from $35 to $65 per month, according to their value; those speaking English command the best wages. A suit of clothes costs from $25 to $50; a dress suit anywhere from $60 to $100.

At the thirteenth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, held at New Haven, Conn., the members placed themselves on record as generally opposed to official recognition of typographical unions.

The three chief changes in the Iron Molders' Union were the provisions for a graduated death benefit according to continuous years of membership, a more liberal application of the out-of-work feature and provision for the establishment of conference boards.

The gross daily value of manufactured goods in the Pittsburg district alone, it is claimed, at present exceeds $6,000,000. Two hundred and seventy thousand men are employed within a radius of ten miles of the city hall, principally in the iron, steel, glass and coal industries.

During the past year the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day in twelve cities, thus making it possible to secure employment for 400 more woodworkers. The union has increased by fifty per cent. the daily wages paid its members.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Some say "Free silver is a curse,"
Some think it is the nation's hope;
But no one wants "Free Alkali,"
And there is none in Ivory Soap.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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Unique Fishing Experience.

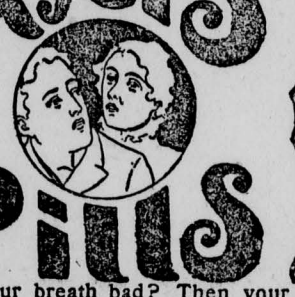
A well known Albany angler had a unique experience last summer trout fishing up in Canada. He was sent out from camp to catch a mess for supper. He was fishing with three flies on a single leader. At the first cast his fly was taken by a good-sized trout that leaped from the water to grab it. He evidently got the leader on a "slack" before the line was tightened from the rod, as he snapped it off and went swimming away with the two flies and broken leader trailing behind. Next day the angler revisited the lake, and as he was looking over the side of the boat he espied in ten or fifteen feet of water the big trout that had taken his leader the night before. A closer examination revealed that his troutship was safely hitched to the dead branch of a tree which had fallen into the water. In swimming about one of the two free hooks on the leader had caught in the branch and that ended the migrations of the trout still firmly hooked by the fly he had grabbed.

Rowing ashore the angler stripped and dove for his prize. He secured it and a piece of the branch, and to-day has the stuffed trout with hook still in his jaw and the other hook imbedded in the broken branch mounted as a piscatorial study and souvenir of the incident.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Curious Facts Regarding Sunshine.

Statistics obtained by sunshine recorders are interesting. Some curious facts have been recently published by the French Meteorological Bureau at Paris. Spain has 3000 hours of sunshine a year; Italy, 2700; France, 2600; Germany has 1700, while England has but 1400. The average fall of rain in the latter country is greater than that in any other European country. In the northern part and on the high plateaus of Scotland about 351 inches of rain fall a year, and London is said to have an average of 178 rainy days in the year and fully ten times the quantity of rain that falls on Paris.

Ayer's Pills



Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

CARTER'S INK
You deny yourself pleasure and comfort if you don't use it.

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds
Prevents Consumption.
All Druggists, 25c.

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HONORED WITH DEWEY

"Fighting Tenth" Pennsylvania Have a Glorious Week.

PHILADELPHIA WENT WILD.

And in the Great Land Parade in New York They Came Next to the Admiral in Their Share of the Applause.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 3.—The heart of every patriotic Pennsylvanian must throb with delight when reviewing the proceedings of the last week and the honors showered upon the officers and men of the gallant Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers. Even the New York newspapers, which rarely give much attention to matters in this state, had to concede that "the Fighting Tenth" came next to Dewey in receiving the applause of the hundreds of thousands of spectators in the great land parade in honor of the naval hero of Manila. This was due to the fact that they were the only fighters in line from the army that fought with Dewey in Luzon.

The trip across Pennsylvania to Philadelphia was a series of ovations, and the series of receptions in the Quaker City were marvelous demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. The streets were ablaze with fireworks on the night of their arrival and the following day there was another ovation as the regiment marched to the exposition grounds. Here the presentation to the city of Philadelphia of the Spanish cannon brought from the Philippines took place. The commander of the regiment, Colonel Barnett, in a clear cut, incisive address, spoke in eulogistic terms of the splendid reception accorded his regiment by Philadelphia's unbounded hospitality. Among other things he said: "The historic traditions of this sacred place have safely guided the nation to a reunion that is a new and complete union in a common sentiment and purpose.

"The tones of yon old bell ring out not only for us, but to those beyond our borders, across the stormy Atlantic, out over the broad Pacific, they have throbbed and swelled until the walls of Jericho before the trumpets, the butteresses and battlements of ancient wrong have crumbled and fallen. They herald that America has entered the lists for freedom. We bring to you today a symbol of tyranny cast and moulded in Spain in the natal year of our freedom. It entered in the far off Orient upon its career of oppression. Continent and ocean intervened between it and the bell, but destiny quickly pursued its way unil at last the west went to the east and its mission is ended. Its bronze mouth has spoken in anger, but now mute and silent it speaks more significantly in honor of the humanity it once oppressed.

"Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the officers and men of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers and in their name, I present to you for the city of Philadelphia this gun of tyranny as a sign of victory for the bell of liberty. May the institutions to which it owes its new and novel surroundings forever live and prosper."

Wild cheers greeted the colonel's speech, and Mayor Ashbridge, who accepted it on behalf of the city, also evoked applause over the many well sounding patriotic utterances he gave voice to.

The officers and men were dined and wined and treated to a display of lavish hospitality during their stay in Philadelphia.

HONORED BY DEWEY.

When the Tenth Pennsylvania troops came into sight, says a special dispatch from New York, Governor Stone was riding at their head, carrying his hat in his hand, because he was so constantly cheered that it wasn't worth his while to try to put it on. He was accompanied by his staff, and after him rode Brigadier General Schall, in command of the troops. The Second, Ninth, First and Third regiments followed, looking more like regulars than militia, a peculiarity of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. At the end came the veteran Tenth, with Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett in command. The men were in khaki trousers, blue flannel shirts and slouch hats that looked as if they had seen really more service than any hat ought to be called upon to endure. They came in the same attire that they wore when they marched aboard the transports at Manila and cheered for the country to which they were going after their hard service. They looked veterans and carried themselves like veterans, every man of them.

When they first came up, marching with a free, swinging step, all the stands rose to them and stood silent for a few seconds, taking them all in. Above them floated the flag that they had carried into battle and out again, tattered, frayed, a complicated meshwork of fluttering bits, and the proudest possession that a regiment can have. When the admiral caught sight of the flag he took off his hat and held it down to his side, and he looked at those worn colors as a man looks at that which he loves, and stood so, uncovered and with his face turned toward them until they had passsed under the arch. It was the most impressive sight of an impressive day, for it took the mind away for a moment from the glory of the pageant to the stern work of war. There was paid to the flag a deeper tribute than mere wild cheering.

The boys returned to their homes in western Pennsylvania delighted with the success of their trip.

An amusing feature of the political campaign in Pennsylvania is an effort made by Democratic politicians and their allies to create the impression that the visit of the "Fighting Tenth" to New York was worked up to aid Colonel Barnett in his canvass for state treasurer. Inasmuch as Colonel Barnett's election by an immense majority is already assured, the ridiculous character of this story must be apparent. The expenses for the trip of the Tenth were met by subscriptions from friends of the regiment who did not propose to have the boys kept at home for the mere matter of their transportation. Their entertainment in Philadelphia was provided by the Third regiment and $1,500 was appropriated by the Philadelphia city councils. If the enthusiasm over the Tenth drew attention to the candidacy of Colonel Barnett the cause of patriotism and good government is not likely to suffer thereby.

"FIGHTING TENTH'S" "FIGHTING PARSON."

Brave Chaplain of the Manila Heroes Pays a Splendid Tribute to Barnett.

TYPICAL AMERICAN SOLDIER

Though a Prohibitionist, He Will Support the Republican Nominee For State Treasurer, and Gives His Reasons For Doing So.

The "Fighting Parson" of the "Fighting Tenth" was a conspicuous figure among the brave Pennsylvanians who fought with Dewey in the Philippines, and few men in the regiment could handle a gun better than he when occasion required, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, whose home is at Jamestown, Pa., shares with this famous command in the glory that has come to them for their patriotic work. He says

CHAPLAIN JOSEPH L. HUNTER.

nothing of his own services, but others have told of his bravery, his self sacrificing labors in looking after the spiritual welfare of the regiment, and his constant and zealous attention to the sick, the wounded and the dying patriots who followed their country's flag and fought gallantly for it in the far off Orient.

But this "Fighting Parson," as he is familiarly known among the boys of the regiment, pays a splendid tribute to the manly character, the unflinching courage and the other soldierly qualities of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, who succeeded the lamented Colonel Alexander Hawkins, in command of the regiment.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN SOLDIER.

"Those who know Lieutenant Colonel Barnett best," said Chaplain Hunter, in chatting interestingly about his commanding officer, at the Hotel Walton, "respect him most and are filled with admiration of his noble qualities. He is a typical American soldier. He is a credit to his state and to his country. He fully deserves the praise and the plaudits that have been bestowed upon him. He is a refined, educated and ever courteous gentleman. He being a son of a clergyman, I naturally take a deep interest in his welfare. I have closely studied him and watched his development of character. He always exhibited remarkable coolness and self control while the regiment was under fire, was never excited nor rash, and in every way conducted himself to earn the respect and confidence of the men of the command. He is a strict disciplinarian. It is possible that at times some of the men did not thoroughly realize the importance of rigid adherence to the requirements of the regulations and the carrying out of official orders with exact compliance with instructions. I am convinced, however, that there is not a man in the regiment who does not today appreciate the fact that it was due to this determined purpose to maintain the standard of efficiency of the command in which the late Colonel Hawkins took such pride, that the Tenth Pennsylvania ranked with the crack regiments at Luzon and made a record of which we are all quite proud.

"Barnett has great executive ability. He is a master of detail, a most desirable quality in a man to whom the care of a regiment is committed, under conditions that frequently confronted us in the Philippines.

AS COMMANDER OF CAVITE.

"While Colonel Hawkins was down with what proved to be a fatal illness, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was in command of all the troops in the district of Cavite, and he filled this important post with courage and discretion.

"He displayed a tender side of his nature in his solicitous concern for the sick and wounded. He saw that none of our boys who were in the general hospital, away from the immediat care of the regiment's officers, lacked anything that could be secured to comfort and cheer them in their distress. Delicacies were obtained and sent to these men. When too busy to go himself to the hospital he always commanded me to remember him to these unfortunates and to report at once as to their condition. As the result of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett's interest friends at home raised a large hospital fund, and from this we were able to purchase many things that gave health and strength to hundreds of our men when sick. None of our men when ill ever wanted for anything we could procure.

"While we were at La Lome church, during the insurgent campaign, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett and I drove to Manila on a business trip. After an hour's visit to the hospital I returned to the meeting place to find that he had suddenly started to the front. He had heard that the insurgents were making an attack, and he wanted to be there to meet them. Before the battle of Guiginto Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was in conference with Brigade Commander General Hale. Meanwhile our regiment had advanced across the bridge and was quite a way ahead. Never thinking of danger, he and I crossed the bridge together, and had gone but a short distance when a most terrific fire came apparently from almost every direction. We jumped down the embankment of the railroad and started toward the front. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett crossed the embankment to the right side, and the next thing I saw of him was with one of the companies of our regiment, tearing across an open field to join the balance of the regiment in the thick of the fight, the whole outfit eager for battle and yelling like Apache Indians. One man was killed in this rush. When we started in the Malolos campaign we discarded all our surplus baggage. This was regarded as a serious situation. The incident in which a Mauser bullet struck a Testament that Lieutenant Colonel Barnett carried in his breast pocket, and which possibly saved his life, has been fully described.

A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

"I was greatly pleased to learn upon our returning home that through Barnett's nomination for state treasurer by the Republican convention the people of Pennsylvania would have an opportunity in a peculiar manner to show their appreciation of the services of the soldiers of the Keystone State who served in the Philippines. We all have been made to fully recognize that the state and the nation wish to give due credit to the volunteers and the men in the regular service who have taken part in the operations of the army and the navy in the present crisis in our country's history. In the honoring of Roosevelt by his elevation to the governorship of New York the citizens of the Empire State accentuated in a special degree their admiration for the men who stormed the heights at San Juan. By the election of Barnett to the office of state treasurer the patriotic people of Pennsylvania, irrespective of former party affiliations, will bestow upon a gallant soldier a testimonial of their regard and affection which cannot but be taken as a compliment to every man who served in the Philippines with the peerless Dewey, and especially as a mark of esteem and love for all the brave sons of the Keystone State who participated in the memorable campaign in Luzon.

"What sort of an official do I think Lieutenant Colonel Barnett will make, do you ask? None better. He has the ability to fill an office of far greater requirements and responsibilities than the state treasureship. He has the courage to do what is right, regardless of consequences. He is the soul of honor, and the people of the commonwealth can trust him implicitly. He has superior intellectual qualifications, a lawyer's training and instincts, and has an intimate acquaintance with public men and affairs.

"I do not speak from a politician's standpoint; merely as a comrade and admirer. Personally, I am a Prohibitionist, but my vote shall be cast for Lieutenant Colonel Barnett as an American citizen who feels that it is a proud privilege to be able to honor the men who in following their country's flag faced the dangers that beset all the brave boys of the gallant Tenth."

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The best rule is to take people as you find them and make the most of your opportunity to please them in some sort of fashion. There are so many ways to accomplish this—by attentions, thoughtful suggestions, pious undertakings, all of which being saturated with the milk of human kindness cannot fail of bringing a result which will be satisfactory. When we learn to live to please others, we shall reap the largest harvest of pleasure for ourselves by imitating our Lord and Master, who went about doing good to the souls and bodies of men. —Philadelphia Methodist.

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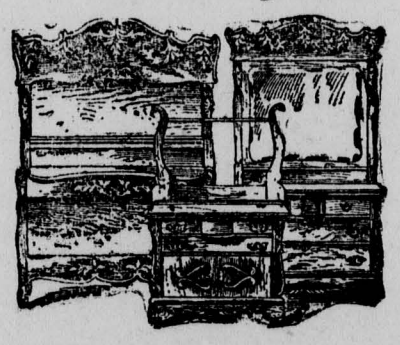

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The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

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